

The Chicago Daily Tribune

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

**PRICE TWO CENTS IN CHICAGO AND SUBURBS. ELSEWHERE THREE CENTS.

HOUSE KILLS HOME BREWS

100,000 FACE LOCKOUT TODAY BY BUILDERS

TWO STRIKES PUZZLE EVEN TO STRIKERS

GARBLED FORD AD CAUSES HIM TO SAY 'SORRY'

Men Defiant with \$125,000,000 Work at Stake.

One hundred thousand workmen employed in Chicago building operations will be locked out of their jobs this morning unless strikes for higher pay, involving about \$8,000 of their number, are abandoned before 8 o'clock.

In all these the usual course prevailed—the men presented their demands; then came efforts to negotiate a settlement, successful in some cases, unsuccessful in the case of the building trades, and still under way in the case of the traction men.

These Strikes a Puzzle.

But in the Crane company and Harvester company strikes no demands have been made upon the employers. The companies have not been notified what it is all about.

The workers simply laid down their tools and walked out without a word. They have not formulated any demands, have served no notice or complaint.

The employers are frankly puzzled at this attitude, while conservative labor leaders point out it is foreign to established trade union methods and turns the idea of collective bargaining upside down and inside out.

Lends with Helping Hand.

A week ago, 6,500 employees of the Crane company walked out. This company has been known for years for its welfare, work and bonus plans. No complaint was registered by all its workers, besides making provisions for the care of needy widows and children. The company was known for its freedom from industrial discord—in fact, until last week it had only one strike in sixty-three years and that one happened a quarter of a century ago.

The Crane company this year declared Fourth of July a holiday for all employees and gave them all one day off on full pay. The force came back on the Monday, sunburned from its day's holiday, and on the Thursday it walked out without a good-by.

Can't Find What's Wanted.

There were no demands for higher wages; the company has been unable to find out what the workers want; the strikers themselves seem to have no definite views of what they are after; meanwhile the plant is closed and spindles are spinning webs on the stand for Mr. Ford.

1916 Interview.

An article in the Metropolitan magazine in 1916 entitled "Industry's Mr. Auto Maker," by John Reed, was read into the case when the session opened. This gave a highly colored picture of Mr. Ford as the "messiah of the common people." It referred to his mind as one of "appalling simplicity" and told how the financial interests behind him pictured him as a farmer-like person who liked to sit on his back porch and whittle with his neighbors.

It carried an interview with Mr. Ford in which these expressions were used:

"I think nations are silly and flags are silly, too. If the country is rotten, then the flag is rotten, and nobody ought to respect it. Flags are rallying points, that's all."

"I'm going to spend my life and my money putting a stop to war, by telling the people about it. I won't fight under any circumstances. I don't believe in war. I'll stand up and be shot for that, too."

"Pretty soon all over the world the people are going to insist upon universal disarmament and peace. This country most soldiers are either lazy or crazy or out of a job."

Quite a Good Article.

Then Mr. Stevenson asked him:

Q.—That is quite a story, Mr. Ford, isn't it? A.—Yes, sir; quite a story.

Q.—Does he help refresh your memory, any? A.—I remember a little about it.

Q.—And mighty well written. You could hardly write that, could you, Mr. Ford? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It exaggerates things in a way that would not be possible for you to do. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It tells us that you live in a million dollar house? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—They got it a little low, didn't they? A.—I don't know what it cost.

Q.—It cost so much that you didn't

have to be fighting the twelve largest bases in northern Idaho.

Chicago Boy, Shell Shock Victim, Tries to Kill Self

Washington, D. C., July 17.—(Special) John Bowen, a Chicago boy, who served overseas with the marines, fought through the Argonne offensive, and was brought back suffering from shell shock, attempted to commit suicide today by shooting himself in the chest with an army revolver. He is in the casualty hospital, and his death, according to the doctors, is a question of hours.

(Continued on page 6, column 1.)

ARE THE CONFERENCES TO BE SECRET?

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Made a Mistake in Criticizing Wilson on Preparedness.

BY PHILIP KINSLEY.
Mount Clemens, Mich., July 17.—(Special)—The third day of Henry Ford's ordeal on the witness stand under examination by Attorney Eliot G. Stevenson for the Chicago Tribune found the Detroit manufacturer admitting that he "made a mistake" in 1916 when he sent out advertisements which sought to lead the people to believe that President Wilson was misleading them in asking for military preparedness and that preparedness advocates were merely the tools of the munitions makers and the Wall street financiers.

"I am sorry," said Mr. Ford, shifting uneasily in his seat, when he was being questioned concerning a garbled report of Gen. Weaver's testimony which appeared in an "ad" under the Ford signature.

Left It to Press Agents.

As Mr. Ford's testimony develops his thoughts and acts during the critical days of 1916, it is clearly indicated that he had little, if any, knowledge upon the subjects on which he undertook to educate the people. He was in the hands of his press agents. They wrote as their fancy dictated and Mr. Ford affixed his signature.

Clings to Basic Contentions.

However, Mr. Ford is not ready to admit that he was an anarchist in those days. "Even though he, or his lawyer, can prove a liar," said Attorney Alfred Lucking at one point of the argument today, "that does not prove that Mr. Ford was an anarchist."

And so the case goes. Arguments and readings consumed much of the session today. Mr. Ford's attorneys, in seeking to protect him, constantly interposed objections. These were answered and the lawyers argued.

Judge Tucker stopped it once, saying: "This is an endless chain that is leading us God kno' where."

It is leading, at least, to several more days on the stand for Mr. Ford.

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(Continued on page 6, column 1.)



GET TO BOTTOM OF BATHING SUIT ROW AT BEACHES

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 17.—"Why should beautiful women be compelled by an immoral, un-American, and inhumane law to cover their limbs while bathing?"

This question brought loud cheers at the national convention of drugstore physicians here today.

"Why, indeed?" Col. Dinsman Ghadiali, a native of India, but an American citizen, asked the convention. "Particularly when all the women I see are beautiful!" What is the difference between a woman's foot and a man's foot? Why not make men wear stockings upon legs that are not beautiful and put all horses in trousers? If Atlantic City would truly moral it would tell the women to discard their clothing and don trousers."

**FRENCHMEN DIE IN
MUNITION BLAST**

PARIS, July 16.—Delayed.—[By the Associated Press]—A number of persons were killed or injured this afternoon when a large munitions dump was blown up at Le Bourget, seven miles northeast of Paris. Several buildings were destroyed by the concussion and shrapnel on the aviation field collapsed and took fire, causing injury to a number of soldiers and civilians.

Southern Idaho Flame.

BELGRADE, Idaho, July 17.—From Boise, Cascade, from Hailey, and from Salmon City parties of fire fighters were sent out today to help check the wind-driven walls of flame which have already destroyed more than 50,000 acres of valuable timber in southern Idaho, and which menace farms, live stock, and mining properties.

The fires are spreading rapidly in four districts. The north end of the yellow pine district fire seems to be checked, but the conflagration is spreading rapidly southward over a fifteen mile front, and in places has gained ten miles. Other fires are racing on the same line, and in places have reached a mile apart.

The general urges that Russia be left alone on the piste that a sobered Soviet system may be better than barbarism, to which the present policy seems to be tending."

Montana Towns Cut Off;

Washington, Idaho,

Oregon Hit.

MISSOULA, Mont., July 17.—Two western Montana towns, Alberton and St. Regis, are threatened with destruction by forest fires which have flamed beyond control and are reported to be menacing the towns on all sides, according to forest service officials here.

**WALL OF FLAMES
PERILS 4 STATES**

LONDON, July 17.—[By the Associated Press]—Lieut. Gen. Jan Christian Smuts of the Union of South Africa and member of the British peace delegation in a farewell message says:

"You cannot have a stable Europe without a stable and settled Germany; you cannot have a stable and settled Britain while Europe is wavering in confusion. Therefore the appearance of Germany becomes of first importance."

OF Ireland he said:

"It has become a chronic wound whose septic effects are spreading to our whole system and, through its influence on America, to poison our most vital foreign relations."

"You cannot have a stable Europe without a stable and settled Germany; you cannot have a stable and settled Britain while Europe is wavering in confusion. Therefore the appearance of Germany becomes of first importance."

Champ Clark Talks.

During the debate there were many bitter thrusts, particularly after Representative Gallagher, Democrat of Illinois, said the bill was going to put more men out of politics than any other law ever passed in this country.

"All this talk of not being able to enforce prohibition laws is tommyrot absolutely," Champ Clark said. Pointing to the drastic provisions of the measure, the former speaker added:

"The idea that a man should not have a particle of whisky or anything of that kind which he may make in his own house, will prove to be a hindrance to the enforcement of this law. I do not want any whisky in my house. I have not got any either. I cannot drink it without the risk of getting drunk, so I quit it. I do not keep it around. I never did keep it around except inside of me."

Drys in the Saddle.

The prohibition forces in the house voted down every attempt to eliminate the general enforcement bill, and while in full and absolute control shut off debate at the word of their leader despite the violent protest of the minority.

When the house quit work at 10 o'clock it was in the midst of the utmost confusion over a series of amendments offered by Chairman Vold instead relating to flavoring extracts, and it was agreed to have them printed in the Record so that the members could see what it was all about.

Kill Gard Amendments.

Without debate the prohibitionists voted down a set of amendments offered by Representative Gard. In the section, prohibiting the sale and barter of liquors, Mr. Gard wanted to strike out, in three separate amendments, the words "and" and "or" which the same medicine they applied to Bohemia and many another part of Europe."

The general urges that Russia be left alone on the piste that a sobered Soviet system may be better than barbarism, to which the present policy seems to be tending."

Ranchers Battle Flames.

Ranchers also were reported burned out at Bronx, north of Sand Point, Idaho, where a fire covering 2,000 acres was being fought by ranchers.

On Steensberg creek, northwest of Crater Lake, 40,000,000 feet of valuable white pine timber was estimated to be worth \$1,200,000, was menaced by a fire that had burned over 100 acres.

More than a thousand men were said to be fighting the twelve largest blazes in northern Idaho.

The flames have eaten their way into the Weiser and Idaho national parks, and the Hazard creek fire, which was thought to have been extinguished, has started up again.

Western States Periled.

Spokane, Wash., July 17.—Unfavorable weather and lack of fire fighters

in western Montana and northern Idaho served today to create what service officials as a situation "potentially dangerous."

Fire fighting crews were retreating before wind driven walls of flame that had engulfed timber, live stock and even human lives. Reports were received today of destruction of ranch houses and live stock, and other houses were said to be in the path of the flames.

A band of thousands of sheep was burned when a blaze on Nigger Hill

QUIET GERMANY VITAL TO BRITAIN, SMUTS ASSERTS

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the opposition to submit
to a vote of the people.
He charged the League to Enforce
Peace with conducting a stupendous
campaign to deceive the American
people and urged William Howard Taft
to resign as its head or change its
tactics.

A new crisis seems to have ar-
rived in view of the White House in-
vitations." Senator Borah said. "The
president of the United States has been
sending for senators and will continue
to send for them until the quota is
sufficient. I submit it is not in ac-
cordance with the best traditions of
our public institutions and of democracy
to make a question of whether or not
certain sovereign powers of the re-
public shall be transferred to a for-
eign council dominated by foreign pow-
ers, behind the doors of the White
House or anywhere else."

World Let People Vote.

"In my opinion, the proper reply
would be to say: 'Send for the people,
and you can do that by passing a law
providing for a plebiscite and let those
who are to bear the burden pay the
taxes and fight the battles of the fu-
ture, pass upon this question which
involves in it the reorganization of
some of the most important powers of
the government.'

Senator Thomas of Colorado, Dem-
ocrat, wanted to know whether Senator
Borah would vote for the league if
the referendum indicated the peo-
ple wanted it. Senator Borah sug-
gested that he might resign under such
circumstances.

Senator Pomeroy of Ohio, Democrat,
said he would oppose the referendum
because it did not give the Senate
time to consider it.

"O, the senator from Ohio need not
have any fears about that," Senator
Borah replied. "I represent a very
patriotic and intelligent constituency."

This remark brought much laughter
and the presiding officer was compelled
to rap for order.

Hits League to Enforce Peace.

Senator Borah declared the League
to Enforce Peace was sending out gar-
bled reports to misrepresent sentiment
and deceive the senate as to the wishes
of the people.

"I denounce this scheme as a de-
liberate and stupendous program to
deceive the American people," Senator
Borah said. "It is well worthy of
the organization, backed, as it is, by
the international bankers of the United
States."

The first thing the ex-president of
the United States ought to do if he
wishes to preserve his name from con-
tempt, is either to stop the program
as it is now being carried on or withdraw
his name from the organization."

No Right to Summon Wilson.

To hell with the controversy over
whether or not President Wilson should
be invited to appear before the foreign
relations committee, Senator Lodge, the
Republican leader, put out a statement
today explaining that the committee
had no right to summon the president
of the United States.

He also pointed out that the presi-
dent has entire authority, under the
rules of the senate, to participate in
the sessions of the senate while the
treaty is under consideration and to
summon the senate to sit whenever he
sees fit.

The senate would be bound, under
its rules, to go to the White House
and hear a communication from the
president if the president decided to
summon it there.

Misunderstandings Are Cited.

"There seems to be in the press a
great deal of misunderstanding about
the president's desire to appear before
the committee of foreign relations," Senator Lodge said. "No com-
mittee has any right, or ought to have any right, to summon
the president of the United States before
them and no suggestion has been
made that they should do so."

"The ground which Madison took,
that he could not receive officially a
committee of the senate, because the
senate was an independent and co-
ordinate branch and the dealings of
the president with the senate must
be with the senate as a whole, so far
as I know has never been disputed
from and it always seemed to me
the absolutely correct ground."

Shanghai "International".

Shanghai is a cosmopolitan city, that
is, "international" in its government.

The governing body consists of a con-
sortium of the official rep-
resentatives of a dozen and more na-
tions.

The laws are administered by a
municipal council that is elective and
is composed of one Japanese, two
Americans, and five Britshers. The

police officials, with pictures of
bolshieism in their minds, adopted
stringent regulations for handling the
boycott. Students were forbidden to
parade with badges or banners inside
of the settlement.

Mounted foreign police armed with
sabers and rifles, mounted sticks armed
with lances rode through the streets

Harsh Rules on Boycott.

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CHINESE LOVE OF YANKS SAVES OTHER ALIENS

But Anti-Jap Boycott Looks Bad for White at Shanghai.

Following is conclusion of an article
by Mr. Powell on the political situation
in China as a result of the award of
Shantung province to Japan by the
peace conference and the ensuing boy-
cott against the Japanese:

BY J. B. POWELL
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service)
(Special Correspondent.)

SHANGHAI, China, June 15.—The
boycott movement was peaceful and
orderly until the week of June 1-7,
when the Chinese governmental au-
thorities spurred on by Japanese pres-
sure, attempted to turn the Chinese into
a mob and to teach them a lesson. About
1,500 were arrested, and, had jails been
large enough, they were confined in
the buildings of the Chinese Law
school at Peking.

This simply added fuel to the flame,
for the patriotic talk increased in
volume. Groups of students marched
to the jail and asked to be arrested.

When the news of the arrest of the
students reached Shanghai, every Chi-
nese merchant in the city and in the
surrounding sunken territory (popu-
lation about 5,000,000) closed up his
shop and locked the door. A mer-
chant's strike was declared.

The city was decked in patriotic
bands and posters. Every Chinese
print shop and professional Chinese
writer turned out a few thousand pos-
ters.

Change Aim of Boycott.

The arrest of the students served to
change the direction of the boycott
and strike. Vengeance was now turned
toward the Chinese government officials
who had been instrumental in
signing the secret treaties that ceded
Shantung to Japan. The banners now
bore the Chinese characters, "Down
with the traitors." Down with the
"three pro-Japanese traitors" was
dismissed. Chinese shops, bazaars and
little, remained closed.

Even Americans and Britons and
Frenchmen in Shanghai had difficulty
in obtaining food.

Clerks Join Students.

The closing of the shops—something
absolutely impossible to imagine in an
American city such as New York, Chi-
cago, or Philadelphia—for a period of
two weeks served to increase the con-
fusion and released thousands of clerks
and employees from the streets. With
nothing else to do, they joined the stu-
dents, adopted the student hat, and
began preaching the patriotic doctrine.
The town was absolutely no violence, but
rumors flew fast and furious.

In Shanghai a bunch of farmers beat
to death another Chinese simply be-
cause he came from a distant province,
spoke a different dialect, and "looked
like a Japanese." Foreigners in Shang-
hai, who thus far have been out of
the trials and privations of their
brothers in other parts of the world,
now began to have a real taste of war.

The Chinese people have a fanat-
ical hope and belief that the Amer-
ican will help them preserve
their country from Japan. The Chi-
nese people believe that Secretary
Lansing allowed Viscount Ishii to
"put one over" when America admitted
that Japan had "special interests"
on the Asiatic mainland because of
territorial propinquity. These terms look quite innocent to
the American people, but they are
pregnant with significance in China.

The Japanese are pointing to the
Lansing-Ishii agreement and telling
the Chinese people that America
has violated the "open door" policy
and has assented to Japanese agree-
ments in China. Japan at once fol-
lowed the exchange of the Lansing-
Ishii notes, began her aggressions in
Shantung province, and in Fukian
provinces, where the territory comes
under the meaning of "propinquity."

In spite of this China loves and has
faith in America. She sees the won-
derful work of education and enlighten-
ment that America brought to the
Philippine Islands—over a million
Chinese desire to be American.

The Americans, all of whom make
up fully 95 per cent of the population
here, have no desire to be part of the
Chinese nation.

Mounting foreign police armed with
sabers and rifles, mounted sticks armed
with lances rode through the streets

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They have a day in the men's section
of the building last night—just
before the fire. The women got out of the building
and walked around and looked at the
blaze with a couple of pails of water.

OUR SEMI-ANNUAL SALE

GRADUATE COLLEGE OF MOTORING.
Learn driving, repairing, selling, acted pre-
dictor: day or evening classes. Booklet D free.
1519 Wabash. Phone Cal. 2587—ACT.

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PEASING GIVEN WARM GREETING AT PARLIAMENT

Reviews. Friendly Feeling
British Aid Awoke
in Yank Army.

LONDON, July 17.—[By the Associated Press.]—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American expeditionary forces, met the military members of parliament in the committee room of the house of commons today. He was enthusiastically received and introduced by Winston Spencer Churchill, secretary for war.

Mr. Churchill called attention to the fact that Gen. Pershing had been there before he and his troops had fought side by side with the British and, added the secretary, "every day our feeling has grown stronger for these gallant men and their gallant commander."

In an address in which he discussed the sentiment of the American soldiers and people, Gen. Pershing said:

"Do me a signal honor by according me the privilege of meeting you all here at this time. I recall distinctly my visit made to this country years ago, and how I was impressed by meeting the distinguished members who guided my destinies of this nation."

Learned Lessons from British.

"We are not a military people; we inherited from you the fear of a standing army. We were wholly unprepared, although some of us felt that we would sooner or later enter the war. Had it not been for the lessons learned from you I am sure our efforts would not have been what they have been."

"Our association from the start was not pleasant. I was accorded a seat in general headquarters and seemed to be the favorite of your commander in chief, who was deemed most important for me to consider first."

"It was our preference to fight beside our brothers in blood, our own men, whose courage, aggression, and tenacity we have always admired, and which had such an influence over our army in Europe. But we found the channel fully occupied with supplies; therefore, we were driven to the southern ports of France and compelled to choose other railroads to the eastern part of the western front."

Wanted to Fight as Yanks.

"I recall also that your leaders in our office, always direct in expression of opinion, agreed with me and my superiors that the Americans should form their own army to fight in our war, and did everything possible to help us to do our part."

Field Marshal Haig said that that was the only way, except possibly in an emergency, and hoped, as far as he could see, that some day our armies would march side by side.

Unfortunately, circumstances so changed that instead of having to come to this year we were enabled to do the war by the combined attack of the Allies."

The association brought about had led to an understanding between the two armies that will be lasting as time.

Most John the Good World.

"I feel that the discharged and demobilized soldiers will carry with them the private life the necessity for closer union, to the end that we may be united as peoples likewise forever."

"It seems to me that all discussion of ways and means to prevent war and peace for combined nations must be based on a solution in thought and in action of the American people."

Representative Middleton, representing the war office and the house of lords, paid a warm tribute to Gen. Pershing and the Army's tribute to Pershing.

LONDON, July 17.—[United Press.]—At a dinner given in honor of Gen. Pershing tonight Marshall Haig paid a fitting tribute to the American soldier and mentioned several corps individually. He referred to his own personal friendship and personal admiration for Gen. Pershing and other American officers.

In the spring of 1918 our troops were inspired to withstand the onslaughts of the Germans knowing that they had only to hold until the American army, hurrying across the continent, arrived with aid. That's the secret of our debt to you. It is a great debt and one we are glad to acknowledge. Pershing came with a small staff at the psychological moment. At Chateau Thierry our praise for you was great."

Laughs About Hamel Fight.

Marshall Haig referred humorously to the 23rd division's successful participation on July 4, at Hamel "by mistake."

Regarding the Argonne offensive he said:

"The assistance of the Americans was of the greatest consequence, forming a definite and indispensable part of the allied operations. In the meanwhile, on our own front the 27th and 28th divisions did equally well in the offensive of Sept. 29 in the decisive battle on the British sector."

Gen. Pershing tonight attended a ball given by Lady John Hubert Ward. Lady Ward was the daughter of Sir Stanislaus Reid, American ambassador at the court of St. James.

Congress Plans Welcome.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—Will the Republican leaders in the house agree to an official congressional welcome to Gen. Pershing, proposed by Representative Caldwell of New York, a Democratic member?

Mr. Caldwell has introduced a resolution authorizing a joint celebration in the general's honor by both the Senate and the house. But Representative Campbell of Kansas, chairman of the rules committee, asserts that the committee must consider the matter before acting, and Representative Gillett, the Republican leader, does not know whether such a procedure would be "in order" and that precedents must be consulted.

The rules committee will meet tomorrow and Mr. Campbell said the Pershing resolution would probably be taken up. Some members of the rules committee stated such a resolution would be passed.

THEIR ONLY SORROW IS A USELESS RIVER

Chicago Camp Fire Girls Are Having a Perfectly Lovely Time at Edgebrook, Thank You, Except That the Stream They Planned to Swim In Is Malarial and Covered with a Green Film, So Splashing Is "Verboten."



LIST TO THE UKULELE.

They've got a ukulele out there in Edgebrook, the Hashaway Camp Fire Girls have, and one of them plays so mournfully "Where the Women Go In Swimm'n."

And then they all look at the water and sigh.

The girls, who have been meeting at the home of Mrs. Inga Knudsen, 7137 Ingleside avenue, are having an outing in Edgebrook, and there are lots of wild raspberries and some orchards and lots of picturesque trees. And it's a fine spot, and they're having lots of fun sleeping in tents and all that.

But, doggone, there isn't any place to swim, though there is a river. It's covered with a green film and has been pronounced malarial.

HAIG, EXPLAINING WHO-WON TALK, ACCLAIMS YANKS

'I Have Only Praise for Valor of Your Men,' He Tells Writer.

Above, left to right—Martha Hagberg, Adeline Walsh, Georgiana Anderson, Mary Willoughby, Blanche Storer, and Veronica Walsh. Below—Mary Willoughby, Martha Hagberg, Blanche Storer.

WASHINGTON NEWS IN BRIEF

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING. [Washington Bureau of The Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—After conferring with the president at the White House, Senators McCumber, Colt, and Nelson said they had not been converted by Mr. Wilson to the opposition and reservations to the League of Nations covenant.

The president, who began his missionary work by summoning Republican senators reputed to be wavering on the question, asserted that one reservation might lead to another and result in destroying the structure of the peace treaty and requiring the reconvening of the peace conference.

He admitted that the Shantung settlement is not satisfactory but was accepted in preference to the danger of drawing Japan into the arms of Germany.

Japan's expression of regret over the recent assaults on American citizens at Tientsin is not satisfactory to the United States, according to Charles Hodges, assistant director of the far eastern bureau of New York, who said that America's dissatisfaction over the mere apology is because the Tientsin incident is a culmination of a long series of Japanese actions in Manchuria and Siberia.

Senators AND REPRESENTATIVES who are being deluged with letters opposing proposed legislation to curtail the power of the packers think they have traced propaganda being conducted by the packers through the discovery of circular letters sent by Swift & Co. and Cudahy & Co. to their stock and bond holders urging them to write to members of congress and to do everything in their power to avert the

infection of a permanent license system or other rigid government control upon the packing industry.

True Hughes committee recommended a radical decentralization of the war risk bureau involving the establishment of state agencies and cooperation with voluntary organizations to oppose the recent attacks on American citizens at Tientsin.

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Senator Borah in the senate assailed the president's efforts to convert senators in secret conference and advocated a plebiscit on the league.

Senator Lodge said the senate committee lacks authority to summon the president but that the president is authorized to sit with the senate or summon the senate to the White House,

to do everything in their power to avert the

recent attacks on American citizens at Tientsin.

This hope was justified by the armistice with the United States, both in their cooperation with the British and with the French, and also in their operations by themselves on the battle fields of Europe.

There grew up a splendid comradeship and feeling of mutual respect between the two armies. I hope this will be continued in times of peace by the interchange of our young men between British and American universities, a movement to which the war has given great impetus."

Pershing to Give D. S. C.s to British Generals

LONDON, July 17.—Among the numerous British officers who will be present tomorrow in Hyde Park to receive the American Distinguished Service medal from Gen. Pershing are Lieut. Gen. the Earl of Cavan, Sir George H. Powne, Sir William T. Purse, Sir Thomas H. J. C. Goodwin, Sir George M. W. MacDonogh, Sir Travers Clarke, and H. K. Butler.

In addition thirteen major generals

will be decorated, including Sir Henry Thornton and Brig. Gen. Bonham Carter, five air force officers, and the Australian Lieut. Gen. Sir John Monash will receive medals.

Gen. Pershing tonight attended a ball given by Lady John Hubert Ward.

Lady Ward was the daughter of Sir Stanislaus Reid, American ambassador at the court of St. James.

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Featuring
Suits and Overcoats
\$40
Made to your special order

—Taking full coat length measure

en dollars

—Taking full coat length measure

14,000 WRITE TO FATHERLAND FROM CHICAGO

Lifting of Ban Brings a Flood of Letters and Postals.

The thousand days of silence was broken yesterday. The pent-up anxiety of Chicagoans about relatives and sweethearts in Germany was shown in the hurried writing of more than 12,000 letters and 2,000 postcards on the first day Postmaster Carl Acosta could mail for Deutschland since the strenuous peace period.

Some of those who deposited mail for Germany gave a reporter for THE TRIBUNE excerpts from the inquiries they had made in their letters.

"Tell us where Paul is buried and if Walter's wounds have healed," wrote the Rev. B. Ledewitz, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran church of Forest Park, inquiring of Frau Olga Verna Ledewitz, Trebes, the widow of his brother. In 1915 the Rev. Mr. Ledewitz received a letter telling that Paul had been killed with the Germans in Russia and just before America entered the war he was notified that Paul, another brother, was seriously wounded in Flanders. No later word has been received by the clergymen.

Writes to Brother.

"What is your health and how is Theodore?" asked Dr. Gustav Koehler, 204 North avenue, in a letter to his brother, George Koehler, aged 60 years, at Hanover. The other brother, Theodore, lives on the Isle of Borkum, and Dr. Koehler is eager to learn how the fortunes of war affected his nephews.

"My Dearest Brother," began a letter in German from Mr. Paul Lober, Maxstrasse No. 10, Berlin, from his sister, Katharina, 620 Carpenter street. "We can write you a few words now after two and a half years and we hope you will take the first boat to come to us."

Josef Roemmelt, 485 West North avenue, accepted the opportunity to tell Joachim Roemmelt, Kohlenhannel, Nurnberg, Bavaria, of the death of his wife, Feb. 4, 1918. "If this reaches you and we hear from you then we will write a long letter," was the note on a postcard signed "The Endt family," 4445 Montrose avenue, and sent to Joseph Kahn, Stuttgart.

Asks Hans to Come Over.

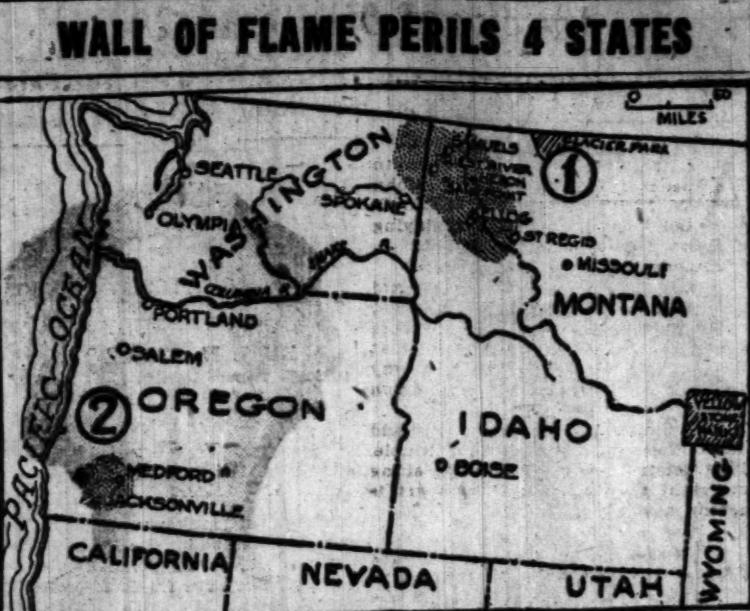
"O, tell me you are alive and well and that you will come to us," was the love note of Miss Emma Schwichtenberg, 3679 Vincennes avenue, to Hans Schmidt, Berlin.

Among the 12,000 letters to the new Republic there were the following concerning inquiries as to health and the fate of relatives: Mrs. A. Schulz, 23 West Ohio street, to Mathilde Sileskina, Elsterndorfer, pro Lachsen; Ernestine Cook, 2023 Irving Park boulevard, to Hans Lobe, Bayern; A. Allen, 1446 North Central avenue, to Miss Emmy Kuschnickowski, Weihen, and also to Miss Louise Harder, Grindelwald Platz; E. Kruger, 206 East Ontario street, to Mrs. Paul Kruger, Grabow; Miss W. Engelshardt, 8153 Kenwood avenue, to Frau W. Wiescher, Dortmund; Max Haneck, 22 West Van Buren street to Johanna Haneck, Koningsberg; and Wm. Paul Kretz, 11987 Wallace street to Paul Ferdinand Kretz, Linzthorpe.

Postmaster Carlile last evening received word from Otto Praesler that parcel post to Germany can be accepted with eleven pound limit. The instructions, however, bar money orders.

New Parcel Post Service to Germany Is Open

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Reception of international parcel post service with Germany, effective immediately, was announced today by the postoffice department. Packages up to eleven pounds will be accepted.



Forest fires are menacing human lives, many towns and settlements, valuable timber, crops, cattle, sheep, and railway bridges in the northwest. A gigantic conflagration is spreading at (1) the junctions of three states, Washington, Montana, and Idaho, while an isolated fire (2) is raging in southwest Oregon.

UPPER SILESIAN 'IRON KING' ASKS AMERICAN HELP

Yank Business and Food Need in Germany.

By JOHN GRAUDENZ.
(United News Staff Correspondent.)

BERLIN, July 18.—[Delayed.]

Bernard Nothman, "iron king" of the rich Upper Silesian coal, iron, and industrial field, today extended an invitation to American business interests to step into the breach and restore the country from its present paralysis.

Enormous industries, Mr. Nothman said in an interview with the United News, are ready to function as soon as the capital is placed behind them.

Wants Busy Workers Again.

"The situation is this," Mr. Nothman said, "that the popular morale has fallen to such a degree that the people cannot work with their old enthusiasm. Feed them and they will go back to work with a will. We want food from America on the same plan on which we are obtaining ores from Sweden, where our debt is being allowed to stand until the old conditions of industry have been restored. We need raw materials, too, from America and I feel that the world's best interests will be served by putting the people back to work again."

Mr. Nothman suggested that it would be favorable received in this country, if American interests should join with the native interests in a form of pool or trust among the big industries, German and Scandinavian ordeals already are on hand.

Wants Yanks in Silesia.

The "iron king" favors autonomy for Upper Silesia, but hoped that American troops could be furnished to supervise the plebiscite.

If Upper Silesia should come under Polish sovereignty, the country would be ruined," he said. "The Poles simply haven't been an industrial people, and they cannot operate these great industries as efficiently as the Americans can with American cooperation."

Mr. Nothman said British capital would be favorably received in the same field.

Three Zeppelins Downed on Way to Bomb New York

Kingston, Ont., July 17.—Maps and orders found on three Zeppelins attacked and downed in the North sea in August, 1918, indicated they were bound for New York to bomb that city, according to a story told by Flight Lieutenant John Tompkins, of the Royal Air force, who arrived here today from overseas.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Re-

ception of international parcel post service with Germany, effective imme-

diately, was announced today by the postoffice department. Packages up to

eleven pounds will be accepted.

GERMANS SENT FROM U. S. LAND IN ROTTERDAM

Pretty Girl Offers \$2,000 in Vain for an American Husband.

By FARMER MURPHY.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(By Special Cable.)
(Copyright: 1918, by The Tribune Company.)

VIENNA, July 16, [Delayed.]

The cost problem in Austria is becoming so acute that those knowing the situation and looking forward to the winter are beginning to consider the possibility of getting coal from America.

Although it is now midsummer, not only are there no stores set aside for winter, but there is not even enough coal to hand for current needs. The fact is the production of coal is much less now than it was in April and May. Coal and other fuel is scarce in Vienna and that on these warm summer days the poor people are beginning to break down small trees and to peel the bark from the large ones in the Prater.

If some remedy cannot be found before winter sets in—winter here is real winter—what will happen in a city of two millions in bitter weather without fuel or light is too frightful to attempt to forecast.

The passengers included 751 officers and 1,100 seamen of German interned ships who have been interned in America, the rest being women and children.

Officers Give Up Quarters.

Owing to lack of officers' accommodations the officers willingly forfeited their quarters for the women and children, sharing quarters with the crew.

The only incident of note was caused by a pretty young German girl who was so anxious to get away she was willing to pay \$2,000 to any American who would marry her and take her back to the states. Two of the crew who volunteered as the gallant here to the distressed damsel were promptly and severely reprimanded by the captain.

The Germans commenced disembarking this morning early and were checked up by the Americans aboard and afterward went through an elaborate checking system of thumb marks that date to last April 30 the number deported was 2,779.

Promises of Future War.

The Germans all seemed glad to return to the fatherland, but did not appear to fear they were returning to a conquered country.

"This is no peace, only a temporary truce," were the words of one German. The Princess Matilda sailed July 18, carrying army and navy officers and men, and 1,100 sailors, the American crews of the returned Dutch ships, and a Belgian mission going to buy machinery in America.

The Matilda calls at Antwerp for forty army officers and 700 men from the American base and thence will go to Brest for troops.

So great has been the benefit from

VIENNA SEEKS AMERICAN COAL FOR THIS WINTER

Fearful Poor Cut and Peel Bark Off Trees.

By FARMER MURPHY.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)
(By Special Cable.)
(Copyright: 1918, by The Tribune Company.)

VIENNA, July 15, via Paris, [Delayed.]

The cost problem in Austria is becoming so acute that those knowing the situation and looking forward to the winter are beginning to consider the possibility of getting coal from America.

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this work, and so great will be the need for more time so that another gift of \$600,000 for milk and cocoa has been made by the Hoover commission. Those in charge here expect soon to make an appeal for popular contributions in the United States, by which it is hoped to raise \$2,000,000. In connection with the appeal an account of what has been done here, how it was done, and the results obtained will be given.

Navy Men in Charge.

Lieut. Stockton of the navy is in charge of the program in Austria outside of Vienna, and Dr. R. H. Geist prepares for Vienna.

In addition to the sums just mentioned it is hoped \$100,000 crowns can be raised in Vienna as everything points to an extremely difficult winter.

There are now 340 places in Vienna where meals of American food are being served to children. Eight thousand children in city institutions are given thirty hectosums daily, a hectosum being the food value equivalent to that contained in a liter [approximately 3.38 fluid ounces] of milk. All the other children are given ten hectosums daily.

JACK BORNER, 6, HIT BY AUTO.

Jack E. Borner, 6 years old, 1160 Ashland avenue, was hit by an auto and killed at 11:30 a. m. yesterday at 11:30 a. m. when struck by an automobile owned and driven by Arthur Newman, 1147 Lowden avenue.

STOP & SHOP

The World's Best-to-Eat

BAKERY

WOULD it interest you to know that every ingredient that goes into our cakes and pies and bread is absolutely fresh and genuine—fresh, sweet butter, perfectly fresh eggs, pure, clean milk—in fact, nothing sham about a thing you get here.

THESE things are worth while considering when you think of the substitutes that often find their way into real nice looking concoctions. The substitutes for butter are legion—desiccated eggs come to us from China—milk in powdered form is a big item of commerce, and the bake shop is a good customer.

The Week End

attracts thousands of extra people to this store—picnickers, excursionists, business men on their way to their summer homes, and others desiring something extra in the house over Sunday!! And why not? Who could think of an outing, or going anywhere, or doing anything out of the ordinary without thinking of good

Things to Eat?

WHERE could you get such tempting, wholesome, satisfactory things as you get at this store? We are prepared with any kind of cooked meats delicately sliced—roasted chicken—snappy cheese—fine sausages—potted lobster and crab meat (ready for use)—chicken à la king—prepared Welsh rarebit—crispy sweet biscuits—homemade doughnuts, and lots of other things.

THE wonder is that thousands more do not come when you realize how they would revel in the things we have.

During July and August
Store Closed at 3:30 P. M.

The TEBBETTS & GARLAND Store
16-18 N. Michigan Blvd., Chicago Randolph 7000

London To 10 Million Hospital

American Color
Eminent English
tors Organiza

BY ARTHUR E.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign
(Special Cable.)
Copyright: 1918, by The Tribune Company.)

LONDON, July 17.—England

certainly this afternoon

meeting at the Royal Society of Medicine over by Lord Reading, loc

of England, and of the most prominent

of the American color

Franklin Martin of Chicago, nomi

nated by the American medical

the hospital. Other Ameri

members of the committee

are Drs. George W. Ch

and members of the American

of New Orleans.

To Cost \$10,000,000

The site and plans for

have not yet been final

but it is roughly estima

plant will be the biggest

kind in the world

able money already has been

by a number of prominent

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total was mentioned today,

campaign will begin imm

The purpose of the hom

in a resolution which

was unable to be present

In commemora

operation of the medical

United States and of Great

Europe to strengthen the

two nations, the Ameri

LONDON TO HAVE 10 MILLION YANK HOSPITAL SOON

American Colony and
Eminent English Doc-
tors Organize.

BY ARTHUR E. MANN.
(Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.)

[Copyright, 1919: By the Tribune Company.]

LONDON, July 17.—Erection in Lon-
don of an American hospital became a

certainity this afternoon at an organiza-

tion meeting at the house of the

Royal Society of Medicine, presided

over by Lord Reading, lord chief jus-

tice of England, attended by some

of the most prominent medical men in

England and the best known mem-

bers of the American colony here.

Dr. Albert J. Ochsner and Dr.

Franklin Martin of Chicago, the latter

nominated by the American Gynecolog-

ical Association, were elected members

of the American medical committee of

the hospital. Other American medical

members of the committee so far elect-

ed are Drs. George W. Crile of Cleve-

land, nominated by the American Acad-

emy of Science or International Rela-

tions; W. J. Mayo and Charles H. Mayo

of Rochester, Minn., and Rudolph

Miles of New Orleans.

To Cost \$10,000,000.

The site and plans for the hospital

have not yet been finally determined,

but it is roughly estimated that the

cost will be \$10,000,000 and the

plant will be the biggest thing of its

kind in London. Although consider-

ation already has been promised

by a number of prominent persons on

both sides of the Atlantic, no fund

total was mentioned today. The active

campaign will begin immediately for

funds.

The purpose of the hospital is out-

lined by a resolution which was passed

and which was to have been moved

by Ambassador Davis, who, however,

was unable to be present. The resolu-

tion reads:

"That in commemoration of the

centenary of the medical men of the

United States and of Great Britain

during the European war, and to

strengthen the friendship between the

two nations, the American Hospital

for Great Britain be, and is hereby,

deemed for medical and surgical treat-

ment of patients of all classes, irres-

pective of creed or nationality and

in promotion of scientific study and

research."

Bonds of Race.

Lord Reading, in making the open-

ings at the meeting, pointed

out the value of the proposed hospital

as strengthening the friendship be-

tween England and America not only

through members of the medical pro-

fession, but through lay citizens as

well.

It is planned that the hospital build-

ing shall include a dispensary, medical

library, lecture theaters, dispensing

room, and demonstrating room, be-

side the usual facilities for the care

of patients.

The governing council of the hospital

is elected, headed by Ambassador

Davis, and consisting of a number of

the most influential American business

men living in London. The members

for the medical committee in

Great Britain, in whose hands direc-

tion of the technical side of the hos-

pital will lie, include such well-known

physicians as Sir William Osler, Regis-

ter professor of medicine of the University

of Oxford; Sir Armand Lanoux, Sir

Henry Martyn, president of the Royal

Society of Medicine, and Sir

John Bland Sutton, vice president of

the Royal College of Surgeons.

SABATH WANTS

WILSON TO HELP

CZECHS RETURN

Washington, D. C., July 17.—(Spe-)

cial)—Representative Adolph J. Sa-

bath, Chicago, will ask the president

this week, on behalf of the Bohemian

National Czech Alliance of America,

to permit them to have about 75,

000 Czech-Slovak soldiers now fight-

ing the Bolsheviks in Siberia, return

to their homes in Bohemia and this

country. Mr. Sabath called at the

White House today with Jaroslav J.

Mirval, 1869 South Millard Avenue,

Chicago, to make an appointment.

"Many of these soldiers have been

in the war for four years and have

undergone untold sufferings and should

now be permitted to return to their

homes," said Mr. Sabath. "A large

number of the men in Siberia are from

Chicago, while hundreds of them have

relatives in that city."

A contingent of about 1,000 Czech-

troops, invalidated from the fight-

ing front in Siberia, will parade here

Friday. They will be reviewed by the

"LABOR"

On what facts must the broad-
based, militant, business man
base his "social unrest"? His
outlook is in view of today's "social unrest".

An analysis of the labor move-
ment, with a glance at its rela-
tions to Bolshevism, the trend of
radical and conservative
elements among workers. Right
and Left Wing Socialists, I. W.
W.'s and the A. F. of L., and
some reflections on the future,
are contained in a booklet we
have just prepared under the
above title.

Sent upon request

THE
AMERICAN EXCHANGE
NATIONAL BANK
New Broadway
New York City

BACK TO COSTA RICA?

Wife Who Has Sued Wealthy Chicagoan Snapped with Son as She Leaves on Mystery Trip That May Lead to Native Home in Tropics.



WIFE OF CRANE
FLEEING GILDED
CAGE TO TROPICS?
Costa Rica Beauty and
Son Leave for East
in Mystery.

Is Mrs. Eliza Piz. Crane, beautiful wife of the wealthy Chicagoan, Herbert F. Crane, slipping quietly out of the United States on her way to her native Costa Rica? Every man knows she has tired of her elderly husband, because a separate maintenance suit has been filed. But has she given up her gilded cage in St. Charles and is she fleeing to her tropical home? These questions went unanswered.

These questions went unanswered, were even ignored, yesterday when Mrs. Crane hurried through Chicago. She refused to talk to newspaper men. Her attorney, John A. Brown, talked instead.

Five Trunks Go, Too.

Mrs. Crane board a train in Aurora during the morning and arrived in Chicago at 12:45. She hurried to the station, where she was met by a transfer company to haul her luggage to the Union station for a Pennsylvania train. She refused to talk to reporters.

Attorney Brown asserted at 3:30 p.m. that his client was just visiting Chicago—that she was making arrangements to live at a North Side hotel, and wasn't going back to her own native land.

"Impossible," said Mr. Brown. "Her separate maintenance suit is pending. She couldn't leave until that is cleared up."

She Speeds to Train.

Yet when the clock announced train time, Mrs. Crane was hurrying down with a prosthesis and a cane to a New York train in the union station.

The station master attempted to evade reporters and photographers, but as a train was specially "broken" a Tribune photographer snapped a picture. Again Mrs. Crane refused to talk.

Her little son, Michael Angelo Rafael Crane, 8 years old, was with her and she was attended by her duenna-like guard and maid, Miss Grace Long.

St. Charles, where the romance withered and died, rumors are running wild.

"She has gone back to her own home."

"She is going to meet her wealthy father in New York."

"She has given up the separation suit and is tired of the United States."

"She is going to live in Costa Rica—was there Herbert Crane wooed and won his wife."

CHICAGO YANK
MAY GET MEDAL

By Chicago Tribune Foreign News Service.
(Special Cable.)

[Copyright, 1919: By the Tribune Company.]

BERLIN, July 17.—While the time

limit for winning medals for bravery

expired for the most of the armies last

November, seven may have won them

for distinguished service since.

Maj. C. H. Failey, transportation officer of the American Expeditionary Force, Berlin, recently recommended that a number

of enlisted men of his command be honored for their work during the riots here.

One axe of the under carriage was

broken, both wheels torn off, the propeller splintered, the radiator ripped out, the aluminum tanks split, the lower planes broken where they joined the fuselage and the fuselage shattered.

Doubt was expressed as to whether

Rayman would make a third attempt

to get away because of the heavy cost

of the enterprise to the owners of the

plane.

Known as the "Chimera."

The machine piloted by Rayman in

today's flight was known as the "Chimera" and was rebuilt from the original machine that was wrecked when Capt. Rayman and his former navigator, Capt. William T. Morgan, attempted to get away late in May and race across with Harry Hawker, pilot of the Sopwith biplane.

So remarkably low are our prices and so tremen-

dous is our display, you

will not be giving your dollar its greatest

buying opportunity unless you carefully

inspect our Clearance Sale Bargains.

HOME OUTFITS

purchased now, during our Clearance Sale, can be had at a considerable saving, for no matter what your taste or requirements, your wants can be filled from our stock. And you need not use all your surplus money. Open an extended account and pay for your purchase by monthly remittances in amounts convenient. Truly—we are the Home of Home Outfits, because we sell more of them than any other company in Chicago.

Spiegel's
HOUSE FURNISHING CO.

New Downtown Store—
115 South Wabash Ave. 2023-35 Milwaukee Ave.
Near Monroe Street
South Side Store—
Ashland Ave. and 48th 9133

CARLED FORD AD CAUSES HIM TO SAY "SORRY"

Made Mistake in Criticizing the President on Preparedness

(Continued from first page.)

want to know what it did cost? A—
I told them not to tell me.

Q—Any of your neighbors that wanted to whittle on your back porch had to pass an armed guard to get in? [Objected to.]

Q—Do you recall this, that you have given in this statement different things that caused the war? A—I recall yes.

Q—One was preparedness?

Q—Was the banker? A—Yes.

Q—Another was munition makers?

A—Yes.

Q—Another was alcohol? A—Yes.

Q—Another was the Kings and the peers and dukes? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Another that you have given us school books? A—Yes, sir. I did say yes.

Q—I don't believe in boundaries. Did you say that to Mr. Reed? A—Yes. I don't think I talked with Mr. Reed about boundaries at all.

Q—Did you say "I do; I think it's silly and flags are silly, too?"

A—I don't know if ever using the word "silly" anywhere, to him or to anybody else.

Q—Did you say "If the country is rotten, then the flag is rotten, and nobody ought to respect it"? A—No, sir.

Q—Did you say "the munitions makers, the militarists, and the crooked politicians use flags to get people excited when they want to fool them"? A—I may have said that; I have said it before, yes, sir.

THE FLAG

Q—Did you say "I am going to keep the American flag flying on my plant until the war is over and then I am going to pull it down for good, and I am going to hoist in its place the flag of all nations, which is being designed in my office right now"? A—I noticed that he was reading Mr. Wood's article. I don't remember talking to him about it at all.

Q—Mr. Wood didn't say anything about your signing a flag, right then, did he? A—Not that I know of; I don't know as he said anything about it.

Q—How did Mr. Reed know that you were designing a flag? A—I guess he saw it in Mr. Wood's article.

Q—There is nothing in Mr. Wood's article about Mr. Ford. A—I don't know where he found out anything about it.

Q—Not a word about you having designed a flag, or having one designed? A—No, sir; perhaps not, but he might have seen it since.

Q—You recollect that Mr. Bacon said it was 1916 when he was designing this flag? A—I don't recall that Mr. Bacon said it.

"From Around the Factory."

Q—You wish the jury to understand that Reed, after writing this sanguistic history of your life, and all of your efforts to better the conditions of man, quoted you with saying this thing when you did not say it? A—I do wish the jury to understand that he wrote that from what he gathered around the factory; wrote the whole article.

Q—Let us go to the Wm. Wood article. I want to challenge your attorney, Mr. Ford, very briefly, to your testimony of yesterday, that you may understand what I have referred to. I want to see Mr. Ford, whether you, on reflection, want to adduce to what you said yesterday about Mr. Wood—that he was a slave to his interests? A—Well, I did not mean a slave—you said he was a slave—I didn't mean a slave, I meant that he was bound by the interests in a way.

Q—That he was not a free man, and controlled by the interests—is that what you meant? A—to a certain extent, yes.

Q—Do you know of any interest that he was tied up in any way? A—I don't know of any; no, sir.

Q—Did you ever hear of any? A—Nothing that I know of. I have since, just a day or two ago, a letter came in, asking for a talking about—

You know it.

Q—Where is the letter? A—It is over in Mr. Liebold's office.

On General Principles.

Q—Saying that he was tied up to the interests—I don't know about saying that he was. It was saying he is now; that is all.

Q—What is that? A—Saying that he is now.

Q—That he is now? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Is that what you meant when you said yesterday? A—No, that is not what I meant.

Q—You don't refer to that? A—No.

Q—But you made a statement based on nothing. A—I considered that all people who wanted overpreparedness were tied up with the interests.

Q—You considered that all people that wanted overpreparedness— A—That wanted overpreparedness.

Q—Were tied up with the interests? A—Overpreparedness, were tied up with the interests.

President and Preparedness.

Q—You heard yesterday that the president of the United States wanted more preparedness, didn't he? A—Yes, sir. It was read here.

Q—Do you mean to say that he was tied up with the interests, too? A—I didn't mean to say that, particularly.

Q—What is that? A—I did not mean to say that.

Q—How do you distinguish between the president and Mr. Wood; they were both advocating the same thing, weren't they? A—Well, they were advocating preparedness, yes, sir.

Q—Both the same, practically wanting the same results, and you say that Mr. Wood, because he said that, was tied up with the interests, in your opinion? A—As I recall it, Mr. Wood came over and we talked about facts, and so on.

Q—Now, don't divert unless you re-

FORD STATES HIS HONEST OPINION ABOUT THAT FLAG

Count CLEMENS, Mich., July 17.—[Special]—Henry Ford honestly thinks the much talked of world flag to which he once made careless allusion is a poor sort of bandanna.

When adjournment was taken in the 1,000,000 libel suit this afternoon the gaudy confab had just been admitted to evidence as exhibit No. 300 and something. Judge Neil Field of Ford counsel started to roll it up and found the task beyond him. Mr. Ford, Mr. Stone of Tanscure counsel, and Christian Dame Haggerty, Associated Press correspondent, grasped the corners.

"I'll excuse my clumsiness, boys; I haven't had much experience folding world flags," said Mr. Reed.

"Perhaps it was meant for the New York World," said Mr. Haggerty.

"It might be offered as an American league pennant," said Mr. Stone.

"I'm a pretty rotten looking flag, at that," he said candidly.

Itard said it was necessary and responsive. I am talking about Mr. Wood; let us finish with him. Now, I will ask you again, isn't it true, Mr. Ford, that without knowing a single thing to the effect that Mr. Wood was tied up with any interest, whatever, that you, in your class, made the charge, without knowledge of information upon the subject at all? A—I may have said that he was playing politics a little; I thought so.

Preparedness and Murder.

Q—Who was playing politics, the president? A—I was talking about Mr. Wood.

Q—Put him in the same class, don't you? A—Same class.

Q—They were both in the murder class? A—No, sir.

Q—Didn't you say that everybody who advocated preparedness was in the murder class? That advocated an army-war and murder? Didn't you say yesterday or the day before that you became a murderer in 1917 yourself? A—An apostle of murder.

Q—An apostle of murder? A—Helpful of murder.

Q—That was what you said about Mr. Joy in 1915, wasn't it. I am going to keep the American flag flying on my plant until the war is over and then I am going to pull it down for good, and I am going to hoist in its place the flag of all nations, which is being designed in my office right now? A—I noticed that he was reading Mr. Wood's article. I don't remember talking to him about it at all.

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month the people of the United States have had fear pounded into their brains by magazines, newspapers, and motion pictures. No enemy has been pointed out. All the wild cry for the spending of billions, the piling up of armament, and the saddling of the country with a military caste has been based on nothing but fiction." A—Yes, sir.

Alluded Directly to Wilson.

Q—I call your attention again to "Concerning Preparedness": "The president himself, in his speeches made recently in the middle west, could find no sign of invasion, and his inconsistencies were pointed out by the most ardent editorial advocates of the preparedness plan." And you quote the president saying in December, 1916: "Now, I don't know if you understand that the people would send this advertisement of yours would be better, if they believed what you were saying, that the president was basing his argument upon his statements to the people of the United States on fiction?" A—I understand that, yes.

Q—You wanted the people of the United States to believe that their president was basing opinions not on facts, but on fiction? A—I wanted the people to understand both sides of it.

Q—But you wanted to discredit the president's side of it by telling the people that he was not making his argument based on fact, but based on fiction? That is what, isn't it? A—I went out that way.

Q—Any fact about that? A—No, I guess not.

Q—Now that you see it going out over your signature, what do you do? A—I will say that they were important and that he would be held responsible for them and asked him if he had read them and authorized them. Mr. Ford told him that he understood that and would be responsible.

Q—That militarism was munition makers. A—One thing.

Q—Munition makers feared the end of the war. A—Yes.

Q—They were the traitors, in part, that you referred to? A—Yes, sir.

Q—Did you use it figuratively or not? A—I don't want to use those words, as I want to answer the best I can.

Q—Whom did you refer to as traitors, or those guilty of treason? A—I want to believe that their prophecies of the munition makers and profiteers, or the president's side of it by telling the people that he was not making his argument based on fact, but based on fiction? That is what, isn't it? A—I went out that way.

Q—Any fact about that? A—Yes, sir.

Q—And you understood it was going out that way, didn't you? A—I didn't know just when it was going out, but I knew it was going out.

Q—It was prepared for the purpose of going out? A—Prepared for the purpose of going out, yes, sir, when it was prepared, yes.

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LADY COPS SAY SCANT SUITS ARE PROPER--IN LAKE

But Dry Land Mermaids
Better Not Parade
Beach in 'Em.

BY LUCY CALHOUN.

The joy is not to be taken out of life for Chicago's fair mermaids if the policemen at Clarendon beach can help it. Mrs. Agnes Walsh and Mrs. Theodore Johnson, whose job is to lead the girls discreetly off the mermaids into the paths of rectitude, say the bathers will return to the city only after coming on bathing beaches tomorrow with their idea of proper garb for the female bathers at the city beaches.

They wish it understood in the mean time that while they can be severe with the unduly frivolous they do not belong to the rabid reformer class.

The Lady Cop's Suit.

"We don't know that we shall have to demonstrate our choice in bathing suits," said Mrs. Walsh, "but if we do, show your bathing suit, Mrs. Johnson. That's the kind that we approve of."

Mrs. Johnson, who had just come out of the water, said she had been wearing an indigo bath suit, opened her little catchet and pulled out a somewhat abbreviated suit of light green jersey trimmed in red.

"You see," she explained, "this is a suit we consider discreet enough and yet free enough to allow a girl to swim. The old fashioned suits of moleskin, made with buttons and sleeves, were not good—bathers—you can see me two still on the beach—are absolutely wrong when it comes to swimming. You simply can't swim in them. A suit should be made of wool, should have tights instead of bloomers, and the tights or bloomers should end at least four inches above the knee. It should have no sleeves, or a little strap attached to the waist so the rest of the suit is proper; we think we cannot recommend stockings. Scanty Suits. O. K.—In Water.

"We don't object to the more scanty suits the professional swimmers wear when they are out here," Mrs. Watson said. "The girls come in swimwear and fewer clothes they wear the better they can swim. But these women right into the water. They don't stay about on the beach. When they go through swimming they go home, the type which causes us trouble is the beach nut—the than crazy girl they used to come down here and put on their bathing suits that had good figures. Then they'd scroll out on the beach."

"They'd wear garters, too—a bright red or pink one, worn on only one if you please, and without any stockings to give an excuse for it. One used to wear a big bow of baby ribbon on her ankle. And other girls used to come up they were to sit in the shower in the room. They said they were going to see Mayor Thompson and him stop forcing them to take down."

Helly's for Bloomers.

"Well," said Police Officer Reilly, "I strolled up just then swinging in the club. I'm for the old fashioned bloomers. Some of the girls out there make a nice blush. I'm for bloomers and stockings."

The chief of police himself was a bit over the telephone calls from reformers concerning the beach-maid costumes and came out strongly in favor of the one piece suit. "I am really in favor of that type of suit," he said. "Of course, something will have to be done to prevent immodest young women from parading the beach and attracting men bathers by their down actions, but the line should be drawn between this sort and the artificially inclined girl who goes to the beach for wholesome pleasure and real exercise."

"Of course, I agree with the reformers who criticize young women for walking around through residential districts with nothing on but their bathing suits."



Major and Mrs. W. G. Carhart

Photo, Tribune Photo. Photo, Tribune Photo. Photo, Tribune Photo.

ADVANCE BOOZE SALES ON GRILL; CIDER STILL O. K.

Acting United States District Attorney Benjamin R. Epstein yesterday instructed Col. L. G. Nutt, of the revenue department to place under arrest a number of Chicago liquor dealers reported selling whisky for future delivery.

According to the information supplied the district attorney to have Nutt, the liquor salesmen claim to have "inside information" that President Wilson will lift the ban within a few weeks and solicit orders for delivery of whisky in barrel lots as soon as the army is declared demobilized. Deposits are received on these sales, it is said.

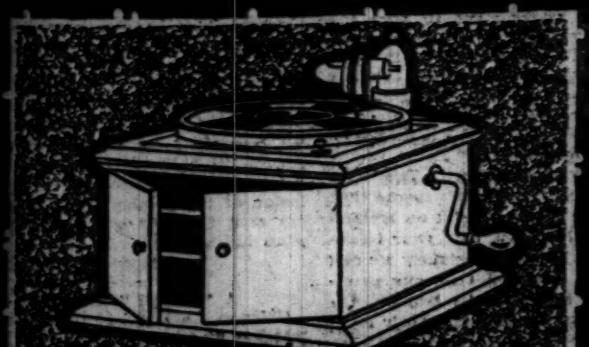
"The transactions are in direct violation of the prohibition law," the district attorney said.

But there still is a ray of hope. District Attorney Epstein, in the face of protest from the drys, refused to reconsider his ruling that hard cider is not barred by the food conservation and emergency prohibition act now in force. He declared cider is neither malt nor vicious liquor, and if fermented by the natural process without adulteration the juice of the apple is not an illegal beverage.

Mrs. McCormick Guardian of Cleveland Heiress

New York, July 17.—The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Gordon Pelton, former wife of Dan Hanna, Cleveland, son of the late Mark Hanna, probated today, provides a \$300,000 trust fund for her 17-year-old daughter, Elizabeth Gordon Hanna. Mrs. Pelton named Mrs. Medill McCormick of Chicago guardian of the daughter, who now is living with her father.

**A PORTABLE
VICTROLA
\$25
EASY TERMS**



This handy Victrola will add greatly to your outdoor pleasures. Use it on the porch—or take it along with you on your vacation. It can play all records. No camping outfit complete without this model. Exchangeable later at full price on cabinet style if desired.

WURLITZER
329-331-50. WABASH AV.

OFFICER AND WAR NURSE WED Bridesmaid Won Croix de Guerre Overseas; Best Man Was a Warrior, Too.

GERMANY'S WAR ORPHANS HAVE CHICAGO FRIENDS

Woman Leads Movement Here
to Send Help to German War
Orphans.

German Women Here Will
Send Food, Clothing to
"Fatherland."

The first efforts in the United States towards transporting food and clothing for Germany's war orphans were made by Chicago women yesterday. Thirty members of the Independent German American Women's Club gathered at the home of Mrs. Anna M. Schaefer, 361 Sheridan road, Wilmette, and organized the German war orphans' relief committee.

Since December of last year these women have been working in the basement of Mrs. Schaefer's residence, making clothes for German children. Already they have six cases of juvenile garments, and now they expect to raise funds by means of concerts and dances and theater parties for the purchase of food.

Plan to Fill Ship.

With the cooperation which they hope to get from women's clubs throughout the country they plan to obtain enough food and clothing to fill a ship.

"I German Americans do not do anything for German orphans why will?" asked Mrs. Schaefer. "It is the great duty of all women of foreign blood to look after the orphans of the country of their nativity."

She claims Phillip Barry of the department of justice was present at their meeting yesterday, in order that the federal government might cooperate.

Expect Sherman's Help.

At the next meeting, which will be held some time next week, the women will be selected to go to Washington for a conference with Senator Sherman. They expect him to assist in chartering a ship and arranging for the exportation of the merchandise.

Cablegrams have already been sent to prominent women in Germany to arrange for the distribution. James D. Farley, American exchange professor at the University of Munich, is also expected to assist in this work.

The following members comprise the executive committee: Mrs. Anna M. Schaefer, chairman; Mrs. Emma Hopp, vice chairman; Mrs. D. Goldfarb, secretary; Mrs. Lena Samitt, Mrs. Rose Prieber, Mrs. B. Karston, Mrs. O. Kure.

CYCLOST HURT IN COLLISION.

Michael Truett, 1886 West Twenty-second place, a maniacal sufficient a poor devil, was painfully but not seriously hurt this morning when a train on the Northwestern railway was purportedly derailed by the towerman at Elgin station to prevent a more serious accident. Eighteen persons received minor injuries in the wreck and traffic was tied up on the line for more than an hour.

18 Hurt When Train Is Derailed to Avoid Wreck.

Kenosha, Wis., July 17.—One Chloanon, N. J. Sender of 1051 Kenilworth avenue, was painfully but not seriously hurt this morning when a train on the Northwestern railway was purportedly derailed by the towerman at Elgin station to prevent a more serious accident. Eighteen persons received minor injuries in the wreck and traffic was tied up on the line for more than an hour.

Two and three button soft roll fronts, peak lapels, full and quarter lined—styles that are right up to the moment for both the business man and the natty young fellow—sizes 33 to 46, regular and stout—for today at a saving not to be found at any other store.

URGE COUNCIL TO MEET AGAIN AFTER MONDAY

4,000 Women Garment
Workers Threaten Strike

Four thousand girls and women dress and waist makers are out with demands for a forty-four hour week, more money, sanitary conditions, and recognition of their union, local No. 100 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union. About 1,500 of them crowded into the Wicker Park hall at 2440 West North avenue last night and passed a resolution empowering their international president, Benjamin Schlesinger of New York, to negotiate with the employers for them. According to J. Hochman, their local president, a strike will be called on if the demands are not acceded to. They are employed in about one hundred shops around the city.

VETO HITS U. S. BILL.

Charles N. Smith, custodian of the federal building, received yesterday a letter of \$1,700 to pay half salaries for June to 178 elevator men, guards, janitors, laborers and scrubbers. He wrote to the author of the subsidy bill cause the shortage.

Display Men Pick Detroit as Next Convention City

Members of the International Association of Display Men, holding their twenty-second annual meeting at the Hotel Sherman, elected officers and decided on Detroit as their next convention city at the session yesterday. The officers elected were: E. Dudley Peirce, Rochester, N. Y., president; L. F. Dittmar, Dayton, vice president; T. Guy Duey, Grand Rapids, Mich., secretary; L. A. Rogers, Detroit, treasurer.

\$200,000 Merchandise Taken by Wagon Thieves

Since Jan. 1 over \$200,000 worth of merchandise has been stolen here by thieves who drive away with delivery wagons, loot them and then abandon them. Detective Sergeants James B. Kerr and Harvey Gwynn have been assigned to try to stop this brand of crookery.

If another regular meeting were held five or more days after the session the mayor would have to submit his veto at that time, if at all. However, he may have it in mind to sign the measure.

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The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1865, AT THE POST OFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879.

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FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1919.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decatur.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM FOR CHICAGO

1.—South shore—south park plan.
2.—Modernize Chicago water department.
3.—Extend the Chicago plan; completion of the Twelfth street project and Michigan avenue development of Ogden avenue extension, etc.
4.—Complete railroad terminals under way and develop other new terminals.
5.—Build boulevards along the drainage canals and connect them with the park system.
6.—Lessen the Smoke Hover.
7.—A modern traction system.

DANGERS IN THE COVENANT.

President Wilson's plea for the league of nations is that it represents the hope of mankind. Take away this hope and the people are desperate. They do not trust the old order. They must have a new order. They must have something which will give them confidence in the future, belief in the pacific will of their government, guaranty of relief from intolerable conditions.

This promise is in the league of nations. The president says that Europe, particularly, will be in despair if the league is not accepted and put of that despair, desperate action may come.

We agree that the league of nations is a promise and that it is valuable as a promise. It may only be a dream of better things, but the people who have been through reality must have their dream. The league of nations may be merely an opiate to produce the dream and the people may need the opiate.

What the senate is trying to do is to prevent trouble for the United States and it is trying to do that by accepting the league of nations with reservations which preserve distinctly American interests and traditions.

When the senate accepted the Hague convention it did so with reservations. It is within the power and the right of the senate—we think it is the duty of the senate—to make these reservations. British and French statesmen have created a new map of Europe. They have created it in the interests of their own nations. They think this map represents stability and an equilibrium which can be maintained. So far as it is possible for a peace treaty to protect France and Great Britain for generations the terms of this treaty do protect them.

Under the league of nations, covenant, Article X, the United States underwrites the condition of Europe as the peace treaty establishes it. That is a departure from every American foreign policy and tradition and it is a departure which we believe, cannot safely be made by the United States.

It is an unwise commitment for this nation to make. The American government which accepts that obligation, which may easily be the obligation to send troops to Europe, will not be the government which has to act under the obligation. The temper of the people who blindly are demanding the league of nations will not be the temper of the people who have to conform.

Opinion will change, but our word will stand. American opinion is violently divided on the issue which even now are being fought out in Europe and yet the senate is asked to ratify a covenant which demands that we commit our power to future issues in which we shall not have the right to make a decision.

This covenant, without satisfactory and explicit reservations, is a dangerous document. It will endanger American influence and position in this hemisphere. We seldom have interfered with the relations of Latin-American states with each other. Under the covenant we might be forced to.

The covenant will rob the United States of the most cherished necessary right—the right of decision. It will impair the American republic as a moral force and it will hurt it as a material force.

In offering the people their promise of better conditions it is not necessary for the United States to make deplorable sacrifices and to cloud its future.

President Wilson, exalted by a great idea, asks the nation to do this unwise thing. The senate, unpopular as its stand is, is in uncomprehending opinion, refuses to do so. The safety of the United States lies in the determination of the senate.

DIVIDING THE "SOCIAL SURPLUS."

Most radical schemes for social reform, including bohemianism, rest on the assumption that there is a huge "social surplus," which, if properly distributed, would insure every one, especially the masses, a comfortable living with the minimum of effort. We are asked to observe the few living in luxury and spending their money for useless and wasteful purposes—for champagne parties and private yachts and Parisian dresses—and we are asked to contrast this with the case of the laboring man who is not able to provide adequate food and clothing for his children, to say nothing of education. Now the theory is that if distribution were equalized the laboring man could not only feed and clothe and educate his children but could do so without working more than, say, four hours a day.

This theory is examined in an illuminating article by Arthur O. Lovejoy which appears in a recent issue of the Review, a new weekly journal which may be commanded to those who find the nation and the New Republic increasingly irresponsible and disappointing. From the date at hand Mr. Lovejoy concludes that the entire income of the United States were divided equally, the per capita income would be \$116, or about \$1,385 for the average family. If the same system were applied in Great Britain the average family would receive less than \$76. It is admitted that these figures are only approximate, because statistics for the war period have not been analyzed, but the rise in prices would probably more than offset any increase in the divisible income.

Allowing, therefore, that the figures are approximately correct, we shall have to agree with Mr. Lovejoy that the existence of a huge social surplus is more or less of a myth. Dependent as we are on production, it is clear that equal distribution and a four hour day would plunge the whole country into poverty.

Mr. Lovejoy is careful to point out that this is not an argument against a more equitable distribution of wealth, nor is it a justification of the wasted resources of the rich. The statistics are

set forth merely as a warning or caution to those who assume that the evils of the "capitalist system" can be solved by the simple expedient of equal division of the social surplus. Such a remedy is likely to be worse than the conditions it seeks to cure because, as we have seen in Russia, its tendency is to reduce production—which, after all, is the source of wealth.

TO THE COUNCIL: MAKE SURE.

We strongly advise the city council to hold one more regular session after the one in which the lake front electrification is adopted. The reason for this appears obvious.

When the matter of lake front improvement and electrification of the Illinois Central railroad was first broached years ago it was ruled by the war department that it would not only upon being advanced of the attitude of the city administration. In other words, the approval of the mayor was considered insufficient, but the favorable action of council and mayor in agreement and in behalf of the people was held necessary.

After these many years the council and the Illinois Central have been able to strike a bargain. There seems no doubt that the ordinance lacks only the formality of the council vote. The aldermen are almost unanimously in favor of the magnificent project.

We urge the council to beware of the all too frequent slip 'twixt the cup and the lip. The ordinance requires the signature of the mayor after passage. Under the rules the mayor may withhold his signature or veto until the meeting of the council—regular meeting, be it remembered—next following that in which the ordinance is passed.

The next meeting is scheduled as the last before the summer vacation. The mayor has been asked to indicate his disposition with respect to this most important of measures. He has taken the position that, as in the past he has made it a rule never to predicate approval or disapproval of a measure, he must continue to be so guided.

There is every right to believe that the war department is strongly in favor of granting a permit for the lake front program. Secretary Baker as mayor of Cleveland won a similar fight and is sympathetic toward such municipal improvement. So is Col. Judson. The iron is hot and needs to be struck swiftly and diligently. It is necessary that a council committee and delegations from the Chicago Association of Commerce, the Union League club, and other organizations get down to Washington the moment the ordinance is passed to press the appeal for a permit.

If the mayor's signature is withheld it means delay at least. Perhaps such delay may be fatal. The mayor may be entirely favorable to the ordinance. But he hasn't said so. To overcome the difficulty it is only necessary for the council upon passing the ordinance to adjourn to another regular session on the Saturday or Monday following. If the ordinance is vetoed, as it must be if not signed in the meantime, the council has the opportunity of passing it over the veto. If the mayor signs no harm has been done.

The ordinance is too important to take chances with.

NEARING PERFECTION.

Scot Nearing's simple means of establishing the desirable state of bohemianism is defined thus: "All workers to be armed and all property owners to be disarmed."

The man with a house may not own a gun. The man who owns a gun may not own a house. A man who owns anything which might need protection shall have nothing with which to protect it. The man who owns nothing may have a weapon with which to get something. But the moment the man who has nothing except the means of getting something uses that means and gets anything, he must be deprived either of the means by which he got it or of the thing he got.

He may chase some fat man out from under a roof, but before he sits down comfortably to enjoy himself he must surrender his gun, whereupon the man who got the gun will come and chase him out.

Nearing's ideal society, is apparently one in which we call flux. Inertia may be a defect in this day society but it would not be in Nearing's society. There would not be enough inertia to permit a householder to take off his shoes and put on his slippers.

But possibly some fellow would come along with the gun and get the house and keep the gun and thereby keep the house also. We have an idea that the very earliest property right was the power to keep.

BE REASONABLE.

"A reasonable public," says the statement issued by the officials of the traction employees' organization, "is not going to hold us responsible for conditions for which we are not responsible, and which have forced us to seek relief from conditions which are no longer bearable."

THE LEMON PICKERS.

Sir: It may not require particular genius (evil or otherwise) to repeat oneself across the favorite pronouncements of the large, red, but it is mark of unoriginal thinking to be compelled to repeat the comfortable chair in a cool and shaded spot on a crowded pleasure boat, only to discover that this chair and this spot form the center of activity for Old Sol when the boat puts out to sea. Yes, that's WATT TELL.

THE Englishman's home is his castle. The American's home is a place into which every busybody is privileged to stick his elongated nose.

A LINE O' TYPE OR TWO.

"What fools these mortals be!"

COUNSEL for the Anti-Saloon league urges that possession of liquor in the home ought to be limited in order to prevent the home from becoming a speak-easy. Just as everybody was digging up and dusting off the worst-work motto, "God Bless Our Home."

Legal Canard.

(From the W. G. N.)

From your statement you have ground for divorce. See a lawyer. We do not recommend Tribune Law Dept.

MR. BRISBANE praises Mr. Ford for being an "ignorant idealist," and subjected to the clear white light of the Brisbanian reasoning, the manufacturer becomes an ideal ignoramus. Mr. Brisbanes himself is neither ignorant nor an idealist. He is a talented exponent of sophism, which the Deceit defines as "a false argumentation, devised for the exercise of one's ingenuity, or for the purpose of deceit; sometimes a logically false argumentation; a fallacy."

SMALL TOWN NEMESIS.

(From the Watertown, Wis., Times.)

The party who took the scraper from the corner of Sixth street and Western avenue is known and if scraper is not returned promptly persecution will follow. — Andrew Roegner.

"TRULY," quoth Brother Bell, commenting on the innumerable editions of Omar Khayyam, "truly there is something mysterious about this Omar Khayyam." Nothing more mysterious, brother, than the measles, or whooping-cough; but it comes later than these afflictions. At a certain period of his life every susceptible person becomes affected with the Rubaiyat and thinks it the most wonderful verse that was ever written; eventually he recovers. The literary value of the quatrains is chiefly in the English rendering, as Omar is not esteemed a first class poet in Persia.

The Bulls of Ireland.

Sir: Can you tell me how a frenzied mad bull differs from the ordinary variety? An editorial writer for the Trib calls Sir Edward Carson a mad bull, and in "Blind Alley" W. L. George goes him one better by making one of his characters refer to Carson as a "frenzied mad bull." Maybe that's Irish of it.

MR. FORD'S reply, "I can get a man in five minutes to tell me those things," suggests that there are three kinds of knowledge. There is the knowledge of Anatole France or Macaulay, ready for any demand upon it; there is the knowledge of sources, which requires only a few minutes of "looking it up"; and there is the knowledge that you are rich enough to hire a man to tell you that Benedict Arnold did not write "Clayhanger."

THE WITNESS IS EXCUSED.

Q.—Have you, perchance, ever heard of Sherman? A.—Yes, I think he runs a hotel.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the name Monroe? A.—I remember having bought some socks on it once.

Q.—Did you ever hear of Lee? A.—Yes, he writes

Q.—CULTURE AND SOCIAL BOUNCE.

(From "Cult. in Vanity Fair.")

If I were to say, for example, that but for my firm grasp at the age of twelve on the exact difference between the gerund and the gerundive, I should not have risen to what I have risen to, it would not, rather than a warning against them. People would look me up and find that I had not risen to anything. But if I should stand splendidly forth as president of the All-Colombian Amalgamated Boot and Shoe Concern, it would not be because of my knowledge of the gerund and gerundive, but because of my knowledge of Xanophon's *Anabasis*; there would be instant cheering in the classical ranks; whereas if I said that had it not been for Xanophon's *Anabasis*, I should have got ahead much faster, should, in fact, have fairly whizzed along in the shoe business, of course.

Massaging should begin at the appendicitis point, should run up the right side to the ribs, turns and runs across the umbilicus to the ribs on the left side. Here it turns and runs down the left side of the abdomen to the brim of the pelvis above opposite the point of beginning. It next loops over toward the middle line down and passes backward into the bony basin called the pelvic cavity.

Massaging should begin at the appendicitis point, should run up the right side to the ribs. The movements should be repeated on the left side. The pressure should be deep and somewhat like that of holding bread against the abdomen.

Q.—Also whether unpasteurized milk when heated has more food value than the above?

From this point the colon runs up the right side to the ribs, turns and runs across the umbilicus about one inch above the hip bone.

It turns and runs down the left side of the abdomen to the brim of the pelvis above opposite the point of beginning. It next loops over toward the middle line down and passes backward into the bony basin called the pelvic cavity.

Massaging should begin at the appendicitis point, should run up the right side to the ribs. The movements should be repeated on the left side. The pressure should be deep and somewhat like that of holding bread against the abdomen.

Q.—How many minutes must one heat raw milk?

REPLY.

1.—Pasteurized milk is milk which has been heated enough to kill the disease germs.

Certified milk is milk which is certified to by some certifying commission. As a rule it is pasteurized.

Raw milk is milk which has not been heated.

As a general rule, raw milk is not pasteurized.

2.—Also whether unpasteurized milk when heated has more food value than the above?

3.—Also whether unpasteurized milk when heated has more food value than the above?

4.—How many minutes must one heat raw milk?

Pasteurizing Milk.

G. H. S. writes: "I will be good enough to let me know the difference between pasteurized milk and certified milk."

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FINDS WAR RISK BUREAU CHAOTIC; URGES REFORM

Hughes Committee Sees
Necessity for Quick
Reorganization.

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.
Washington, D. C., July 17.—[Special.]—Finding that three-fourths of the soldiers and sailors who hold government insurance are in danger of losing their policies for nonpayment of premiums and that the correspondence is in a chaotic state because of 30 per cent incorrect addresses of beneficiaries, the Hughes committee today recommended a radical decentralization of the war risk bureau.

List of Recommendations.

The recommendations follow:
Dispatch of qualified representatives to all states to procure the aid of states and counties and voluntary agencies for the correction of the address list.

Establishment of state or district agents to keep in personal contact with insured soldiers, sailors and marines for the purpose of giving information and rendering assistance in dealing with the government.

Cooperation with voluntary agencies for the purpose of keeping in touch with the insured at all times.

Inauguration of a publicity campaign to give information to insured and beneficiaries and to impress policy holders with the desirability of continuing government insurance.

Reorganization of the bureau on a business basis with salaries that will command high class executive ability.

Urge Insurance Kept Up.

"It is regrettable to note that approximately three-fourths of the holders of existing policies have not continued their payments," the report says, "and it is highly important that during the period allowed for reinstatement every effort should be made to bring home to our soldiers, sailors, and marines the importance of continuing their insurance which has behind it the obligation of the United States and thus to bring to the full the advantages which it was the intention of congress that they should enjoy."

"The government gave its terms of insurance virtually at cost on a basis of peace conditions. Under the plan for converted insurance the government continues to assume the burden of the expenses of administration. It is thus obvious that this insurance with the guaranty of the United States behind it should be availed of by our soldiers, sailors and marines—an opportunity accorded to them in recognition of their service and sacrifice."

MINERS DEMAND NATIONAL COAL IN ENGLAND

KESWICK, England, July 17.—The miners' conference decided almost unanimously today to cooperate with the government if it is prepared to undertake to put into operation the economies in the coal industry suggested in the first report of Justice Sankey and his committee, and to demand for the nationalization of coal mines.

By an overwhelming majority the conference decided not to give the pledge asked for by Andrew Bonar Law, the government spokesman in the house of commons in the debate on the coal question in the house Monday night.

Mr. Bonar Law announced at that time that the leaders of the miners would undertake that there should be no stoppage of strike in the meantime if the government would accept the suggestion of William Brack, president of the South Wales Miners' federation, that a committee of inquiry be appointed and that the six shilling increase in the price of coal be postponed for three months.

COAL STEAMER ASHORE.
Port Colborne, Ont., July 17.—[Special.]—The steamer John G. Morris, of Fairport, loaded with coal, went ashore early this morning. It ran on rock bottom west of Morgan Point, about one mile west of here. Assistance from Buffalo is on the way.

HOMECOMING

Club Dinner Greets Young War
Hero and Romance Bride.



Mrs. Glenn Holloway
PHOTO BY S. SVKES PHOTO

I. W. W. HERE PLOT WORLD UNION OF MARINE WORKERS

Papers Seized in N. Y.
Raid Bare Conspiracy
of Red Recruiters.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The scope of the international plot of the I. W. W. to tie up the shipping of the world as a step in their revolutionary plans was revealed today when the Lusk committee resumed its investigation of Bolshevik activities in New York.

The evidence indicated that the project for an international strike of marine workers had been approved by radicals in Ireland, Holland, England, Argentina, Uruguay, Chile, Cuba, Spain, Mexico and the Scandinavian countries, who, in communications to the radicals here, asserted they were ready for the revolutionary program.

The documents read into the record were seized by operatives of the Lusk committee on July 1st at local headquarters of the I. W. W.

Messages Sent by Courier.

Because of the censorship maintained by the allied countries during the war most of the correspondence designed to enlist the support of the European workers was sent by courier. The documents read into the record were seized by operatives of the Lusk committee on July 1st at local headquarters of the I. W. W.

The letters were presented by Archibald Stevenson, associate counsel for the committee, while Henry Crunewald, head of a private detective agency, was on the stand. Crunewald identified the messages sent to Ireland.

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STRIKE LOCKOUT FACING 100,000 WORKERS TODAY

\$125,000,000 Work;
Daily \$600,000 Wage
at Stake; Men Defy.

(Continued from first page.)

is on the eve of a building boom, long delayed by the war and by the high price of materials.

In June the American Contractor records the total number of building permits issued for the entire district as 1,000, and the amount involved at \$11,415,600—an increase of 180 over June, 1918, when 277 permits were issued, involving \$4,062,500.

Contracts were let and work is nearly ready to start on the following developments:

Federal, state, municipal.....	745	\$7,692,500
Clubs, hotels, institutions.....	12	9,321,500
Stores, office banks.....	15	8,872,500
Schools, churches, theaters.....	51	2,295,500
Industries.....	73	3,496,000
Garages and stables.....	38	733,500
Terminals and ry. stations.....	1	26,000
Bridges and culverts.....	13	137,000
Public works.....	75	34,620,000
Miscellaneous.....	1	10,000
Total.....	1,094	\$72,085,000

The trouble centers about the demand of the 16,000 carpenters for an increase in wages from 30 cents to \$1 an hour.

Make Lockout Threat.

The executive committee of the associations at meetings yesterday morning adopted resolutions which, after citing existing wage agreements with the trades involved and the increases of recent months, follow:

"Resolved, That the Building Construction Employers' association and the Carpenter Contractors' association demand that the carpenters, architectural iron workers, lathers, and bridge and structural iron workers now out on strike return to work at once and that the Chicago Building Trades council direct any of its affiliated unions who may at this time be striking in violation of the joint agreement or arbitration agreement to return to work at once; and

"Resolved, That in the event of the failure of any and all trade organizations to come to an agreement by Friday at 8 a. m., this executive committee will issue an immediate order to all affiliated members, directing them to cease work upon all building construction work and not resume until instructed by the association."

Leaders Pass the Lie.

Mr. Nockels, secretary of the Chicago Federation of Labor, said the 16,000 carpenters who are the mainspring of the trouble would stay out until they get their price of \$1 an hour.

"The lockout of 1900," he declared, "was lost to the carpenters by the contractors and they are going to lose this one. It is merely a move by the big fellows to put the little ones out of business."

E. M. Craig, secretary of the Building Construction Employers' association, declared Nockels an "unqualified liar."

"The last lockout lasted from November, 1899, to December, 1900," he explained, "and as a result the Chicago Building Trades council was disrupted. When new contracts were made every union was obliged as a preliminary to forswear membership in it. For a long while, in consequence, it ceased to exist."

"Then the board of business agents was formed and later was christened the Associated Building Trades, from which the present organization resulted."

"Talk of a contractors' war at this time is a lie."

William Brimms, Chicago president of the carpenters, went to Indianapolis, national headquarters of the organization, last night to arrange for financial aid in case it should become necessary.

**Shayne
Linen
Underwear**

When the ravages of war halted the production of Belgian flax, the surplus of linen fabrics was rapidly absorbed with resultant high costs.

At present we have a limited stock of pure handkerchief linen knee length underwear which we are offering for the balance of the season at a very rational price in view of the meager supply.

\$6.00

Per Suit

Store Closed Saturday 1 P. M.

**JOHN SHAYNE & CO.
PALMER HOUSE CORNER**

STRIKE FOR NO REASON AT ALL, SETS NEW STYLE

**Harvester and Crane
Aids Befogged on
Why They Quit.**

(Continued from first page.)

rollment of unskilled workers and mechanics alike.

Since the walkout, the Crane employees have spent much of their time in a shady grove near by, signing up membership applications, and the various groups in the plant are being organized rapidly into unions.

Benefit of Raises.

The Crane company has had an "open shop." Employees may belong to unions or not, as they choose, officially, say, about 10 per cent. of the entire force was unionized, while in some of the skilled worker groups union men ran as high as 90 per cent.

Since 1915, according to the company, the wages of the ordinary laborers have been raised on an average of 100 per cent at the plant, these men being boosted first because they felt high cost the quickest. The skilled workers in the same period have been raised 60 to 70 per cent in wages.

The next move will be to concern itself more particularly with the compensation of the unskilled laborers, a large proportion of whom are of foreign birth. The promises held out by the organizers are, in general, a forty-four hour week, elimination of piece work, and 70 or 75 cents an hour pay for ordinary labor, which was getting five years ago at the plant from 20 to 25 cents, and is now drawing 40 to 50 cents.

Another of the Same.

The walkout of nearly 10,000 employees of the International Harvester company is of the identical type as the Crane company strike. At the McCormick Harvester works Tuesday about 4,000 men quit work without notice, complaint, or wage demand. This is the only plant which failed to adopt the industrial council plan which the company submitted to the employees in its seventeenth American and three Canadian plants in March. Two twine twine, with 800 workers went out also. So, there being no workers, operations were suspended at the plant.

Wednesday the employees in the tractor plant, adjoining the McCormick harvester plant, showed up for work, but went home when the strikers circulated among them. Later 3,000 walked out at Deering.

Have Voice in Plant.

At all these plants except the McCormick works the employees last spring by secret ballot, accepted the industrial council plan, which is similar to the celebrated works committees in Great Britain, outlined in the Whitley report. Under it the employees elect workers to a council, where they have equal voice with a similar number of representatives of the management. The council has powers to consider any question concerning welfare, grievances, wages.

Under the plan several adjustments of wage schedules are reported to have been made, and when the men walked out, not a grievance or demand had been submitted.

On Tuesday the Weber works on the south side went out—700 men—but they came back the next day and submitted the matter of wage readjustments to the works council.

Aid Workers in Every Way.

What makes the situation all the queerer is the fact the Harvester company has taken the lead in certain projects to promote industrial relations between workers and management.

Last spring its works council plan was hailed as a distinct advance in in-

MAN REPORTED HURT AND ON WAY HOME SOUGHT BY SISTERS

**Harvester and Crane
Aids Befogged on
Why They Quit.**

(Continued from first page.)

What has become of Peter Galvin, 1650 South Avens avenue, who was injured somewhere in Chicago on Wednesday?

His sisters, Margaret and Mary, would like to know. They received a phone call Wednesday night stating he had been in an accident and would be sent home by the Red Cross, but nothing has been heard of him since.

Peter Galvin

Photo-Morino

Other employers report workers from the Harvester plants have apparently given up looking for jobs, and when asked why, they have stated part of the employees struck and the rest threw down their tools. The company itself says all indications are that a large percentage of the men would like to return to work, but many of them, expressing fears of violence, are remaining away on that account.

As to increased wages as the cost of living has advanced, the company says since 1914, when war began to exert its boom on living cost, the average hourly wage of laborers has been raised 114 per cent. Cost of living in this period, according to the government, has gone up 80 per cent.

Fear Strike Violence.

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Industrial policy, giving the worker a voice with the management in shaping the conditions and wages under which he works.

The company has led in developments generally known as "welfare work," such as a pension plan supported by the company, under which 523 employees have been retired on pensions, a benefit association which in ten years has paid out more than \$3,000,000 to employees and their families, inauguration of the basic eight hour day and the weekly pay system in cash.

As in the Crane company tieup, the activities of Mr. Kikusaki are said to have brought about the walkout of the

company.

SCAR CUTS WHEAT FIELD.

Waukegan, Ill., July 17.—(Special)—What's wrong with the wheat in Lake county? W.

Walking agricultural adviser, after a tour, declares practically every wheat field is more or less damaged by "scab" or blight.

The scab will reduce the yield at least 40 per cent below normal, he declared.

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These are only a few of the many August "Hits."

W.W. KIMBALL CO.

(Chicago—Established 1857)

Pianos, Player Pianos, Phonographs, Organs, Music Rolls, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Pathphones & Paths Records.

306 South Wabash Avenue

Men's Tropical Worsted Suits

Special—\$35 and \$40

The majority of Summer Suits are of cotton—these are of wool.

They are as light as one could wish—but they are smartly styled and will hold their shape—

Because they are tailored as only pure woolens can be.

Modest shades of grey predominate—particularly suitable for business.

And at \$35 and \$40 they are much better than the usual values.

THIRD FLOOR

MARSHALL FIELD & COMPANY

THE STORE FOR MEN

A Separate Store—in a Separate Building

SOUTHWEST CORNER WABASH AVENUE AND WASHINGTON STREET

On Saturdays during
July and August this
store closes at 1 P. M.

**YOU don't go through with
any red tape here in getting
satisfaction. We do all we can,
to be sure; good quality, good
value, good service; then, if
you're not satisfied, money cheer-
fully refunded.**

New fall models in young men's suits

WE'RE offering you suits now, cut on the fall designs; longer coats, more drape to the skirts, shoulder lines different, lapels wider; a lot of new features that are very attractive. Suits with half-belt, full belt; single breasted, soft front styles; new double breasted \$40 models. Extreme values at \$40

and at \$30, \$35, \$45, \$50, \$60

Blue suits in great plenty

MEN'S styles; young men's styles; serges, worsteds, flannels, cheviots, basket weaves, silk decorated weaves. The color is sound; we guarantee it. We promise to fit any man, no matter what your figure or measurements. Extraordinary blue suit \$40

and \$25, \$30, \$35, \$45, \$50, \$60



Copyright 1919 Hart Schaffner & Marx

The home of Hart Schaffner & Marx clothes.

Maurice L. Rothschild
Good clothes; nothing else
Southwest corner Jackson and State

Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul

MISLED PUBLIC OPINION

Post Office clerks value public opinion. They resent, therefore, any attempt to mislead the public as to the inadequate pay and unfair working conditions in the Chicago Post Office.

FACTS VERSUS MISLEADS

The additional paltry \$100.00 to the extremely meager pay of the postal employees has become a by no means appreciated reality, through an act of Congress on February 28, 1919.

No one else, but postal employees, has recommended any pay increase for postal employees.

Any statement to the contrary is absolutely misleading.

PAY INCREASE OPPOSED BY DEPARTMENT

Postmaster General Burleson, particularly, has opposed pay increases for Post Office employees since he has been in office. He communicated with Congress to prevent any wage legislation which would be commensurate with the nature of the work and the cost of living.

Congressional records will substantiate this statement.

ROADS ASK FARE BOOST AS STRIKE VOTE IS BEGUN

Federal Electric Railway
Commission May Act
to Block Tieup.

The elevated railroads yesterday petitioned the public utilities commission for an increase in fare. Considering their 4,000 employees, who demand a 77 per cent increase in pay, prepared with 10,000 surface car men for a strike vote, which will begin this morning at 6 o'clock.

Trains in the balloting by the over-head trainmen will close this evening at 6 o'clock, and the result should be known by midnight. The street railway employees, however, will not close their vote until 6 o'clock tomorrow morning. Canvassing will then require four or five hours.

There is another possibility: Intervention by the federal electric railway commission, which has voted to investigate the Chicago situation. George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial National bank, was summoned yesterday to appear before the body in Washington—for what purpose he said he did not know.

Other principals—including the heads of the traction companies—are expected to be called later.

Whether further negotiations will take place between the traction companies and their employes probably will be decided at a mass meeting of car men Sunday afternoon or Monday night.

Officers' Authority Limited.

The authority of their officers, as conferred in resolutions adopted a week ago yesterday, extend only to taking the strike vote. The full membership of the unions, in consequence, will be asked to fix a date.

Meanwhile William Quinlan, president of the surface employes and William Mylan, president of the elevated trainmen, with their associates on the joint wage committee, will call upon the master. The latter's views likewise will be presented to the master.

A compromise, doubtless, will be brought up for discussion and the 80 cent scale in vogue in Detroit cited. If the car men wish they may authorize further negotiations; if not, they may name the day for the walkout and refer it to W. D. Mahon, international president of the union, who now is in Boston conducting a strike there. Mahon must approve, and so must the members of the international board, before the employes quit their job.

Expects Increased Expenses.

Britton I. Budd, president of the elevated lines, said the companies' petition to the utilities commission did not mention the wage controversy, except point out that the expenses of the roads during the next six months were expected to increase.

No action was taken before the commission by the surface lines.

"The petition," Mr. Budd explained, "merely requests the commission to reopen the former rate hearing, which resulted in the award of a six cent fare as a war emergency measure."

The companies in the commission's order were directed to determine the result of that one cent increase and to report it. Our experience has disclosed that it is insufficient to yield a fair return on the value of our properties, and we are asking the commission to authorize an adequate tariff."

Mention No Rate.

The companies do not venture a suggestion as to what such a rate would be. They do assert, however, that the appraisal of the Chicago traction and subway commission in 1916 did not reflect their true true worth. The amount was \$71,000,000.

For two or three months, it became known yesterday, the companies' engineers have been making a revaluation, but their figures will not be ready for some time.

The \$6 cent fare was authorized in October, 1918. Since then, the elevated roads set forth, their revenues have increased \$608,672, while net earnings have fallen by \$324,649. The result is attributed to the increased cost of materials and operation.

10 Cent Rate Allowed.

The petition is supported jointly by the Oak Park, Northwestern, South Side, and Metropolitan lines.

Two weeks ago Samuel Insull, as mover for the Oak Park, requested the commission's permission to raise fare to 10 cents to points on that road west of the city limits. Federal Judge Carpenter authorized the application. The Metropolitan now asks, if the

CHRISTENS LARGEST BARGE EVER BUILT ON MICHIGAN SHORE

Manistee, Mich., July 17.—Miss Margaret Donohue, daughter of John T. Donohue, president of the Northern Transportation company of Baltimore, Md., came to Manistee from Denver, Colo., to christen her father's largest barge, the largest ever constructed on the Michigan shore of Lakes Michigan. The craft is the "Northern," 34', which was launched from the Mansfield Shipbuilding company's plant Tuesday afternoon. To commemorate the launching a hollow day was declared here and thousand of people from all over Michigan were present.

After a trip covering more than 3,000 miles to the Atlantic coast, the barge will go into commission with the Northern Fleet in the coastwise trade.

Commission acts favorably on Mr. Insull's plea, that similar authority be given to Cicero and Berwyn, on the Garfield park line, and Oak Park and Forest Park, on the Garfield Park line, would be affected.

The balloting of the surface employes today will be in charge of Alex McGuire, Andy Redican, and Charles Oswald, election commissioners, who will be in the car men's auditorium.

The elevated trainmen will vote at 100 West Washington street, where Martin Johnson, Albert Lebovitz, James McArdle, Lawrence Tobin and Glover Pittman will be in charge.

While it was generally forecast that the vote would be for a walkout, it was believed the men at their mass meeting would authorize further discussion.

The mayors did not appoint the commission of nine, created by resolutions of the council Monday, to determine what the city must do to insure uninterrupted transportation. It is said he had decided to await the call of Quinlan, Mylan and their fellows on the committee.

RULING ON GAS RATES EXPECTED BY NEXT WEEK

Attorney Timothy Mullen for the Peoples Gas, Light and Coke company finished his final argument before the public utilities commission yesterday afternoon. It is expected the commission will hand down a decision some time next week.

The ruling out by the commission at the start of the final hearing of arguments by Assistant Attorney General Matthew Mills left Attorney Donald R. Richberg as the only counsel to argue against the proposed raise in gas rates for which the company has petitioned.

Richberg said the gas company had assumed a number of large liabilities and paid out of them "its greatest asset" in coming before the commission to ask a higher rate to cover its losses.

WILLOW GARDEN HOME
Champaign, Ill., July 17.—After being erroneously reported as killed, Thomas Finnigan returned home today. He wears four stars and is a member of President Wilson's guard in France.

BOSTON AND TWELVE TOWNS HIT.

Boston, Mass., July 17.—Car service on the street, subway and elevated lines here and in twelve adjacent cities and towns was tied up today by a strike of 8,000 union employes of the Boston Elevated Railway system.

W. H. Tufts telephoned to Gov. Coolidge.

Call for Philip Morris

BOND STREET CIGARETTES

Country Cords

Plain Ends

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE KING EDWARD VII

CARS FOR CITIES LIKE CHILD ILL ON CANDY DIET

M. E. Cooley Says Give
People Lines; They'll Be
Sick of Them.

Washington, D. C., July 17.—Municipal ownership of street railways as the best and quickest way to convince the public that it is impractical and undesirable was advocated today for the first time by the public commission to Mortimer E. Cooley, dean of the college of engineering of the University of Michigan.

"It would be a case of giving candy to a person who wants it until he had the stomach ache," Mr. Cooley said.

"Theoretically municipal ownership is better in every way than any other form of management, but I believe it is fruitless from a practical point of view."

Doubts Public Understanding.

Mr. Cooley said he believed it was impossible to educate the public to the needs of the street railways in time to relieve the present stringency of high costs and low returns of which they are complaining, and which caused President Wilson to appoint the commission to inquire into the situation. Such education, Mr. Cooley said, would require a generation.

"Then, we've got to find some other solution," asked Commissioner Sweet, the assistant secretary of commerce.

"Yes, and you've got to do it now," Mr. Cooley replied. "I recommend that street railways be given the right to change fares that would permit them to meet their operating expenses, keep up their services and maintain their properties intact."

Would Double Fares.

He indicated that the present fares should be at least 50 per cent higher, and even this he declared would be only a palliative. He suggested removal of some of the taxes now borne by street railways and exemption from the obligation to maintain the street paving between the car tracks.

W. D. George, one of the receivers for the Pittsburgh Railways, recommended adoption of a "service at cost" plan. Although fares have been advanced in Pittsburgh, he said, the company is not making money.

Attack on Zone Fare Idea.

He strongly opposed a zone fare system, declaring that no city could afford to permit such a system because of its effect on development. Discussing increased fares, Mr. George said:

"Of course, the people will not pay twice as much for a ride voluntarily, but if you show them there is no alternative they will pay it."

William J. Clark, one of the pioneer street railway builders of the country, said the Interurban idea was growing rapidly and that jealousy between towns and rural communities would not permit a big municipality to own an electric railway serving them all.

The commission, after the completion of the railways' case, will adjourn until Aug. 4.

Boston and Twelve Towns Hit.

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Call for Philip Morris

BOND STREET CIGARETTES

Country Cords

Plain Ends

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO THE LATE KING EDWARD VII

Ask For No. 62

A snappy Oxford—made in Black and Cocoa Tan Russia Calf, \$2.

THE BRADFORD

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

Main Floor

State and Jackson—On the N. E. Corner

Others \$5 to \$12

Ask For No. 62

A snappy Oxford—made in Black and Cocoa Tan Russia Calf, \$2.

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THE BRADFORD

Henry C. Lytton & Sons

Main Floor

State and Jackson—On the N. E. Corner

Others \$5 to \$12

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UNIVERSITY MEN BACK FROM WAR CAN'T GET JOBS

Practice of Lawyers, Doctors Vanished While They Fought.

When last November, the students returned from the rugged frontiers of France, it was natural to roar "Hail!" was written to the career of at least one Chicago doctor. He sought out officials of Chicago's Bureau of Justice" for her fighting men yesterday and announced himself willing to sacrifice the hard won knowledge of his profession if by doing so he could be assured of a job with permanent and living wages. "I want a job," he declared. "I am one of the many men who left the little nook in industry they had three years ago. Like them, I came back to find the nook had disappeared. I find it necessary to eat these days and a man can't eat while hunting another practice."

They're Saving His Job.
"We have a job for you right now, but it is along entirely different lines than your profession. We'll save it for a few days and it will be yours if we find it impossible to place you in your own profession," he was told.

Exactly 883 men stand with the young physician, facing a like problem according to reports made by the bureau yesterday. They are the high grade professional, clerical, and technical workers who had created their own jobs before the war and have seeked to find the work of their hands involved in months of absence. They came as their old hearty "boys" who stood themselves on the back shop floor of their old shop; said "Good boy, you still may be here for you when you come back;" and carried on. They are looking now for real jobs and are willing to work under a real boss until they can branch out again for themselves.

8,150 Out of Jobs.

At present 8,150 returned Chicago soldiers have not been placed. They include men in agriculture, mining, workers, professional, metals and machinery, mine and quarry, shipbuilding, food and tobacco, hotel and restaurant, leather and allied products, wholesale, and retail workers.

They include high grade men trained along specialized lines and, according

MORE CHICAGOANS REACH AMERICA AFTER SERVICE IN A. E. F.

New York, July 17.—[Special.]—The following officers and men who returned today are from Chicago and vicinity:

MAJORS.
E. E. Wilson, 3436 Madison-st.
Lester W. Leland, 47.

CAPTAINS.
Henry Blatz, 1857 Warren-av.
Harry Ennis, 1161 E. 55th-st.
Henry Lang, 2054 Chicago-av.
LIEUTENS.
Elvyn V. Miller, 110 N. Hobart-st.
Edgar Long, 1808 Chicago-av.
William Morden, Chamber of Commerce.

SERGEANTS.

Thomas Edwards, 282 W. Polk-st.
Charles Lovell, 1813 W. 51st-st.
Fred Crawford, 2429 S. Hamlin-av.
George Whiteman, 1808 Chicago-av.
James Knobell, 1808 Knox-av.
James Knobell, 6108 Loomis-av.
Hans Klemm, 2328 Laramie-av.
John Klemm, 2328 Laramie-av.
Edward Knobell, 2716 W. Fulton-av.
Arthur Johnson, 2019 S. May-av.
John Klemm, 2328 Laramie-av.
Walter Quigley, 6108 W. Ohio-av.
Thorwald Hansen, 2606 Crawford-av.
Frank Herlo, 6120 S. Superior-av.
John Marx, 6145 N. Oakley-av.
William Johnson, 2033 Courtland-av.
John Klemm, 2328 Laramie-av.
Joseph McGovern, 7448 Wabash-av.
Edward Cornell, 5120 S. Loomis-av.
George Klemm, 1808 Chicago-av.
John White, 4754 Union-av.
Reuben Stone, 4904 Indiana-av.
Mabel Newberry, 1569 S. Superior-av.
Herbert Lissenspan, 1569 S. Superior-av.
Albert Werth, 15120 Normal-av.
Albert Wohl, 15120 Normal-av.
Custer Redman, 1526 E. 62nd-av.
Herbert Stannion, 6925 Morgan-av.
Henry Wohl, 15120 Normal-av.
Geo. Metz, 4023 Rockwell-av.
Henry Henry, 2408 Rhodes-av.
Charles Novak, Oak Park.

PRIVATEERS.

Coronelius Mahoney, 1808 N. Troy-av.

Sam. Miles, 731 N. Clark-av.

Chester Hoffman, 341 Grovers-av.

Frank Herlo, 6120 S. Superior-av.

John Marx, 6145 N. Oakley-av.

Frank Herlo, 6120 S. Superior-av.

John Klemm, 2328 Laramie-av.

John Klemm, 2328

\$10,098,000 IN BONDS ASKED TO BUILD BRIDGES

Eight New Spans Halted Unless Cash Is Raised, Declares Francis.

BY OSCAR E. HEWITT.
A bond issue totaling \$10,098,000 for new bridges will be considered this month by the council committee on bridges.

Commissioner of Public Works Francis has long communication yesterday to Chairman Woodhull, detailing the city's needs.

He says unless there is a bond issue there will be no bridges at Clark street, La Salle street, Taylor street, Van Buren street, Polk street, Fuller street, Grand Avenue, One Hundred and Sixth street.

Action Is Unsatisfactory.

The committee action is unsatisfactory. The finance committee already has recommended street improvements for bond issues totaling \$25,000,000. This is said to exhaust the present bonding power, but next year the retirement of bonds will permit the issuance of \$10,000 more.

The city has had two recent bond issues for bridges, one in 1911 and the other in 1918. Commissioner Francis says in his letter the proceeds total \$2,612,000, of which \$2,600,000 was spent up to Dec. 31 last.

It is in addition that the \$20,000,000 is desired for a five-year period of construction.

Distribution of the balance on hand, as well as the \$10,000,000 desired, is made in the commissioner's communication.

Table Shows Needs.

This is shown in the following table, which sets forth the bridge appropriations for this year and the amount needed for new spans.

Bridge	Year	Additional
One-hundredthirtieth	1918	Required.
—	1919	\$10,000
St. California—elevated	1918	50,000
Lawrence—elevated	1918	50,000
Kimball—elevated	1918	75,000
Carpenter—elevated	1918	75,000
Clark—elevated	1918	25,000
Crawford—elevated	1918	10,000
Franklin—Orchard	1918	750,000
Fuller—elevated	1918	1,000
La Salle—elevated	1918	1,000
Monroe—elevated	1918	900,000
18th—elevated	1918	1,000
Polk—elevated	1918	1,000
Adams—elevated	1918	50,000
14th—elevated	1918	100,000
Taylor—elevated	1918	1,000
Van Buren—elevated	1918	1,000
Wood—elevated	1918	1,000
Wells—elevated	1918	1,000
Michigan—elevated	1918	170,000
Lindale—elevated	1918	50,000
Monroe—approaches	1918	50,000
Surveys	1918	50,000
Bridge—approaches	1918	100,000
Temporary bridges	1918	250,000
Total	1918	\$5,254,000 \$10,000,000
28 Bridges Completed.		

The commission follows with a list of ten movable bridges which have been completed since 1911 and sixteen fixed bridges. This list does not include the Monroe street, which was constructed by the Union Station company, and the Michigan avenue span being completed by the board of local improvement.

At present the city has under construction the Franklin-Orience, Wells street, Addison street, Lawndale avenue, Kimball avenue, and Roosevelt road bridges and viaducts.

The commission recommends a change in the program of construction outlined in the appropriation ordinance. It would eliminate the Carpenter and Wood street bridges and devote the money saved thereby to reconstruction of the Eighteenth street viaduct and the following bridges on the north branch: Grace street, Berrian street, Sunnyside avenue, Foster avenue, St. Louis avenue, and Spaulding avenue.

Commissioner Francis explains the extension of Ogden avenue can eliminate the Carpenter and Wood street bridges.

Must Have \$10,000,000.

"It is, however, clear," concludes the commissioner's letter, "that in order to carry out the proposed program we must have an additional bond issue of \$10,000,000, and it is respectfully recommended that the city take the steps to make the necessary arrangements for this additional bond issue for bridge construction—as it is evident from the tabulation cited above that without this additional bond issue we will have no bridge at Clark street, Crawford street, Fuller street, La Salle Avenue, One Hundred and Sixth street.

Just send them in parcel post; we'll repair them and return promptly, parcel post, prepaid, anywhere in the U. S. No trouble to you at all; and a really good job. Try our shop; you'll understand then why we do such a big repair business. Phone Harrison 314. We call and deliver.

That's the old saying. And you can put many more months of comfort and good wear into an old pair of shoes by having them repaired the Hassel's way. Let me mend that old pair of yours that you're not quite ready to throw away. The right kind of repairing will fix them up so you'll hardly recognize them, except for that good, comfortable feeling that you liked before.

Just send them in parcel post; we'll repair them and return promptly, parcel post, prepaid, anywhere in the U. S. No trouble to you at all; and a really good job. Try our shop; you'll understand then why we do such a big repair business. Phone Harrison 314. We call and deliver.

HASSEL'S
M. W. Cor. Dearborn and Van Buren

WINS ART PRIZE

Chicago Artist's Design for Allied Games Poster Chosen Over Europe's Best.



LET EYEBROWS GROW, GIRLS, IT IS NEW STYLE

Painfully Pulling 'Em Out Is "Old Stuff," Say Beauty Experts.

BY MAUDE MARTIN EVERE

Perhaps you've noticed something different and unusual about our girls of today. And the change you've never noticed close enough to discover wherein the change lay.

Many a girl has been burning the midnight oil and spending the hours of well earned rest, picking out her eyebrows, one by one.

One at a time is painful agony, but when two come out at a yank, ah, then a low mean of anguish might be heard escaping white, set lips—but the painful plucking continues.

It's Fashion's Deceit.

All the girls in the Purchasing station, on the outskirts of Paris, were asked to draw their eyebrows in a thin, straight line, like the one skinned line of eyebrows met, where nature planted three or four in horizontal rows, the surface of the skin being smooth, like a woman's face.

Surely eyebrows lend expression to a countenance. To drown upon an

impudent suitor a pair of eyebrows drawn convexly over a couple of flaxen eyes is far more effective than mere rolling eyeballs accompanied by a forehead of unprotected, wrinkled creases.

Miss Myra Whiston, who caters extensively to a beautifying trade, asserts that she has heard the rumor, but so far as she knows it has remained a rumor.

One beauty specialist says not only girls have tramped in to have their eyebrows reduced.

"Tubby" Soeks Beauty.

A large and fat man entered her parlor and requested that his eyebrows be "shaped" meditatively, "not," he said, "to as little a line as the girls are wearing," but thin, thinner than the swelling arches of luxuriant brows that have heretofore clung to his forehead and dangled in his eyes.

A trim attendant at the Marins

STRAINED STRANDING ON ISLAND.

By PIERRE MIRANDA, July 17.—The steam trawler Saint Andre, owned at Perigueux, France, stranded last night on St. Pierre island in a thick fog and may be adrift now. The crew, twenty-two, was saved. The Saint Andre carried 1,800 quintals of fish.

Look for this label—your safeguard against imitations.

REGISTRED U. S. PATENT OFFICE
THE GENUINE CLOTH
MADE BY GOODALL WORSTED CO.

Look for this label—your safeguard against imitations.

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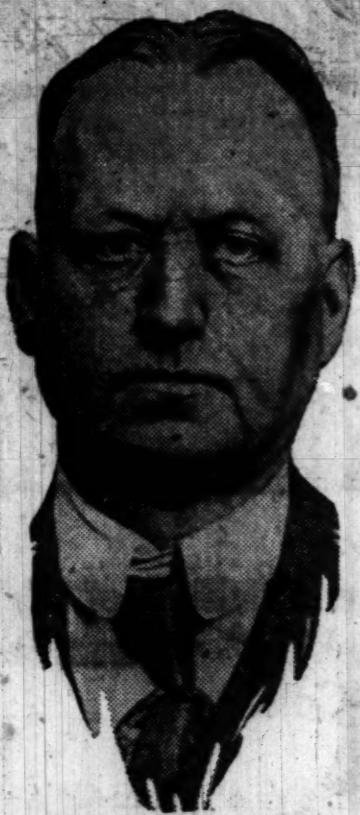
Look for this label—your safeguard against imitations.

REGISTRED U. S. PAT

PLAN TO LICENSE PACKERS DRAWS GALE OF PROTEST

Congressmen Swamped
by Notes of Stock-and
Bond Holders.

SHARED
Fugitive Chicago Financier Cap-
tured in Seattle by Secret
Service.



John W. Worthington

(BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT).
Washington, D. C., July 17.—(Special)—Senators and representatives in congress are being deluged with letters from constituents opposing pending right-to-work legislation over the packing industry.

An inquiry by several members has disclosed that the bombardment appears to have been initiated by propaganda conducted by some of the packers among their bond and stock holders.

Swift & Co. and Cudahy & Co. have sent letters to their holders urging them to aid in trying to it that nothing is done in congress to curtail the packers' freedom by placing them under a license system.

Letter from Swift & Co.

The following letter sent by Swift & Co. to their stock and bond holders, was produced by one member of congress:

"We believe it is the duty of every shareholder of Swift & Co. to pay attention to the present situation with regard to the proposed legislation affecting the packing industry.

"There are pending in the senate two bills—one, the Kendrick bill, introduced June 23, known as S. 2109; and the other, the Kenyon bill, introduced on the same day, and known as S. 2202. We are enclosing a summary of the Kenyon bill which typifies the proposed legislation.

Calls Bills Revolutionary.

"These bills are revolutionary in that they propose to place legitimate business under a federal license which may be arbitrarily revoked at any time, and they vest the blank powers of directing and controlling all our operations in the hands of a government agent who may know nothing about the business.

"One of these bills specifically gives the packers the power to determine what to say what commodities a licensee may or may not sell; the other bill probably gives the same power under its general license provisions.

"These bills also provide that the packers shall be deprived of the control of their refrigerator cars and of their interests in stock yards. This will result in reduced efficiency and an increased cost and difficulty in the distribution of our products.

"Leads to Autocracy."

"If these bills are passed, no business will be free from the menace of autocratic, irresponsible, bureaucratic control. They should be opposed by every investor in every industrial enterprise, and by every one who believes that the public interests are best served by public management, rather than government management.

"We are confident that if given an opportunity this industry can readily prove that the proposed legislation is vicious.

"It is for this reason that we believe it your duty to interview or write your individual congressman and your senators to urge them to make a complete and thorough investigation before legislation upon the subject is urged to pass the enabling bill.

A similar letter, from the Cudahy Packing company, to "our bond and note holders," uses the same object and urges prompt protest to Congress.

FOX LAKE HOTEL MAN GETS WRIT TO HALT 'SHIMMY'

Waukegan, Ill., July 17.—(Special)—Benjamin S. Lippincott, proprietor of the Lippincott hotel at Fox Lake, got tired of seeing a dozen or more women shimmying around in the neighborhood of his hotel.

So today he filed complaints in the circuit court at Waukegan asking the Honor Docket, a committee of magistrates near the hotel, and Floyd Smith and Richard O'Connor, all of Chicago, be enjoined from "carrying on" in full view of his guests. The petition states the defendants have made threats and ask protection. It also states they kept quantity of intoxicating liquor in the cottage and that women usually worked about the premises.

Sheriff Elmer Green wended his way toward Fox Lake this afternoon to carry out the order of the court. Judge C. C. Edwards having granted the injunction.

Factory Men. Department Store Employees All Wage Earners

For Your Convenience This Bank Is
Open Saturdays All Day

From 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
Also Mondays Until 6 P. M.

Savings Deposited on or Before July 19th
TOMORROW
Will Draw Interest from July 1st

The National City Bank OF CHICAGO

S. E. Carter
Dearborn & Monroe Sts.
(Ground Floor) DAVID R. FORGAN, Pres.
Savings Dept.
R. U. LANSING, Vice Pres. & Mgr.

This bank is under the direct supervision of the United States Government

CITY TO CONDUCT PUBLIC CLASSES IN HOME NURSING

Women to Be Instructed
Free in the Science of
Caring for Sick.

An eight weeks' training course is to be provided by Chicago for mothers, wives, and sisters so they may become efficient in the home. The city will make no charge for the instruction.

May 27 Thompson yesterday appointed a board to have charge of the work.

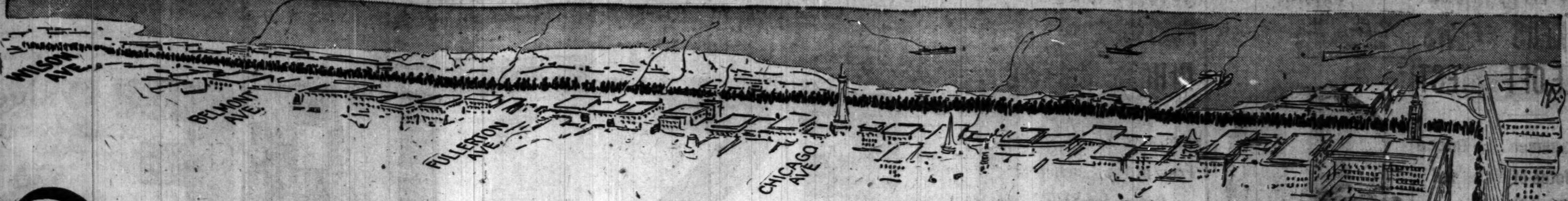
The board will be headed by the board of directors of the Chicago Training School for Home and Public Health Nursing. The board will have headquarters at Fulton and Adams streets in a building formerly occupied by the Loyola university medical school.

The mayor, Health Commissioner Robertson, Mrs. Edward F. Hines, Ald. William R. Fetzer, Dr. William A. Evans, health editor of the Times Tribune; Bishop Samuel Fallows, D. F. Kelly, Simon O'Donnell, and Annie McKenna, R. N., were named on the board by the mayor, who acted on the recommendation of Commissioner Robertson.

Will Teach Special Nursing.
In a proclamation issued by the

Illinois State Board of Education, the

</div



From Wilson Avenue to Madison and Dearborn

IF ALL the people who advertised in The Tribune want ad columns during the month of June had chosen to order their advertising at one time at The Tribune want ad office, the line of advertisers would have extended from The Tribune Building east to Michigan Boulevard and thence north to a point beyond Wilson Avenue. This seven mile line would allow only one and a half feet of space per person. During June more than 25,000 people placed more than 100,000 want ads in The Tribune.

More Mail Than Many Cities

Two-thirds of the government post-offices receive fewer letters for distribution than are received at The Tribune office in answer to "blind" or "box number" want ads. Less than 7,000 of the 25,000 June advertisers ran "blind" ads. But these 7,000 advertisers received a total of 245,640 answers to their ads.

One Hundred Million Dollars

The total value of property, real and personal, advertised during June in Tribune want ads was in excess of One Hundred Million Dollars. The Tribune want ad market has more than local significance. Over 15% of Tribune real estate want ads feature property located outside Chicago.

These facts indicate the scope and importance of want ads. If you employ help, if you deal in real estate, automobiles or household goods, or if interested in any other of the various business activities to which classified advertising is of value, you will want

"What's Behind a Want Ad"

"What's Behind a Want Ad" is a booklet which contains the results of an analysis and survey of Chicago classified advertising. It shows the important role played by want ads in the business life of Chicago and the Central West. It presents facts and figures valuable to you and presents them in an interesting and readable manner. Write us for it on your letterhead, or call at the want ad office, main floor, Madison and Dearborn streets.

The Chicago Tribune
THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER



CUPPLES TIRES

You See Them Everywhere

On the luxurious limousine or the humble flivver—you can see Cupples Tires everywhere. Made in all standard sizes—they are all good tires that render good service at a fair price per mile on any car.

The quality is built in—by skilled workmen—experts in their line—built by hand.

Did you ever see a Cupples Tire show tread separation?

By our process of manufacture and with special attention to this feature, we make the tread and carcass hold together as one piece—they do not separate—this feature adds many miles to their life.

CUPPLES COMPANY
ST. LOUIS

Excellent opportunity for enterprising dealers—out of the city. Some of our territory is open—write or wire.

Stop at Serlin's

Free
Tire
Service



1300-02
Michigan
Avenue

Our Service

Tires will be applied to your car by our expert Tire Changers free and without delay. No advance in tire prices on account of such service.

Some desirable territory still open
for good, live dealers. Write for
our proposition—now.

SERLIN TIRE COMPANY, Inc.

Wholesale—Retail

Chicago's Oldest and Most Reliable Tire House
Phones—Calumet 3407-3408
Established 1907

TOUGH AS A RHINO



SECTION
GENERAL
SPORTING
MARKETS

CITY WIDE
GARRITY'S
WANTS S

Charges Abolit
ond Deput
Works Mis

Chicago is a wide o
so now than in the last
This statement is made
Police John J. Garrity.
Two developments have
the chief into consideration.
Arthur Burrows Farwell
the Chicago Law and
indicated "there are
in Chicago selling liqu
estimated that 15,000
cocktails, highballs, a
have wetted the parched
Chicagoans since July 1.

In the second place,
provoked by failure of
el to provide an appro
second class police
lack of the pr
tors heretofore assigne
Deputy's office, the chief
able for many saloon
for a 200 per cent incre
ber of soliciting women
trict.

Chief Alas

The chief was told by
Steffen, chairman of the
committee, is objecting
increase in the powers
police unless an efficient
attack on the saloon
chief to operate as a
police department.

such a check on the busi

department, a liberal

"might let 'em run wild
a wide open town," if th

ers, which the chief is
granted.

The alderman said he
Chief Garrity in mind
greater power for the
some sort of check on it
the saloon keepers, leading
and most consequential.

"Wide open town"

chief when he heard of
objection. "Chicago is
town right now. It is w
been in fifteen years

council took the second
vestigators away from the
women in the downtown
increased 200 per cent.

Asks Secret Ser

"Why? Because you
soliciting women out of
police who wear bat
stars. Detective sergeant
well known. The same
to catching violators of t
seizure act. A saloonke
to sell liquor to mino
is in. I should as

"The only way to stop
saloon violations is to e

staff of private investigat

not civil service employ
quently can be changed
do not become known.
Such investigators can
either on saloonkeepers
litors in the loop."

Hunts Necessary

On the chief's desk lay
the secretary of his depa
the unexpected balance
department's credit. The
would make a study of t
tempt to find money to e
gators. With such men
of his own office he has
headway against the con
mining addition
deputy's office.

Air. Farwell has been a
visitor at the chief's office
yesterday and turned over
names and addresses of
saloonkeepers said to ha
search and seizure law.

sured Mr. Farwell he w
toward cutting down the
lations and personally wi

reports.

BROKER MIS
SO IS \$99
FILM

E. E. Siler, broker, is
by the police on a war
with defrauding The
2213 West Washington
of \$9,000. Brett is a p
firm of Brett & Lenham,
law and real estate
alleges Siler failed to ad
proceeds of some 200 sh
in the "Birth of a Rul
to him to sell.

Detectives went to St
6748 Cornell avenue, b
had moved. Brett col
heart of Siler in Indiana.

FOUR BOUND
IN FILM

Four men arrested se
in a widespread investi
stealing of moving pict
held to the grand jury
larceny by Judge Samue
the Chicago avenue on
their bonds were fixed a

Indora Kahn, 1128
street, shipping clerk of
wyn Distributing com
South Wabash avenue.
Morris Tatum, Actor
clerk for the Unity Ph
pase, 207 South Waba
Albert Levinson, 2362
nue, a clerk at the W
Eighteenth street and

Morris Klein, 3504 in
a raincoat agent.

UNITED SOCIETIES
A meeting of the United Societies
of the United Societies will
clock this evening at the h
North Clark street, to take
constitutional convention.

Real Love Stories

Do you know a real love story—one that is true? It is the idea that is wanted. No fiction will be paid in literary style. "The Tribune" will be glad to receive your stories. No matter how short or long they are. We must have them typed. Address: Mrs. Blanche Black, 1220 North Dearborn Street, Chicago.

A Deferred Trip.

An unusual interest and activity had been aroused among the inhabitants of the quiet little village. The spirit of their Pilgrim ancestors, so long dormant, had been fired by the stories of a returned traveler from the far west. Headed by the village doctor, a company was formed, comprising a dozen or more families, with the object of "taking up" land.

When the day set for the departure of the little company arrived, it was learned the doctor's wife utterly refused to go. As a final resort, her husband told her that she must go, leave their home and his practice to him. Thereupon she consented to go and refused to arise. Of course, her husband would not leave her, and was obliged to cancel his sales as best he could of the company, minus the couple, left for the west, realizing in their venture a veritable Eldorado.

The doctor's wife always seemed to callers and friends the picture of health, but she remained in her bed for five years, and much consolation was gained by the villagers in asking the doctor concerning her health.

Then the doctor died, leaving his widow in rather straitened circumstances, but a brother offered her a home in his family, and she accepted it, still clinging to her bed.

The daily cares and worries of the household failing to reach the woman, she was, naturally, well preserved in mind and body; and the freshness of youth still lingered.

One day, while on a trip to the city, her brother met a man who had been, in early years, an intimate friend of the family. These were mutual inquiries concerning the family history of both, ending in the man accompanying the brother home.

When the invalid learned of his return to the home, she arose from her bed, put on her prettiest dress, and to the astonishment of the family entered the parlor and greeted the old friend, much pleasure being shown by both.

The two had loved, in the olden days, but one of those little clouds had arisen, "no bigger than a hand," and the engagement was broken.

The man owned a large fruit ranch in the west and was still unmarried, but soon after the meeting, he returned, bringing with him a minister. Friend dressed the woman in soft gray silk and creamy, old lace, and the couple were married and departed for their distant home. She never again showed any symptoms of a return of her old malady. O. E. D.

FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

Third Month Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



A Grand Little Ad for Air, Sunshine, and Prohibition

"HELL MORGAN'S GIRL"

Produced by Universal
Directed by Joseph De Grasse.
Presented at the Rialto.

The Cast:
Dorothy Phillips
Gila Lillian Hodges
Oliver Gundersen George Grant
Curwell William Farnell
Hell Morgan Alfred Allen
Sister Noble Lou Chasey

By Mae Tinne.

See "Hell Morgan's Girl" and then go home, take a bath, drink a glass of buttermilk, spray essence of roses all over the place, and thank God for prohibition. For that's what you'll feel like doing.

If the censors are going to censor this is the kind of picture they should pick on. It's nothing but a slumber party to the Barbary Coast in the days before the earthquake. There you meet a wild, wild woman—and she is wild, believe me—see hideous scenes in a cockroach-dance hall with a bar on the side; meet innumerable revolting and vicious characters, and the picture gets by because there's a little bit of good in the bad little girl and she reforms!

As far as the acting goes—some of it is immense. Dorothy Phillips has never done better work. Lou Chaney is a sinister-looking underworld character, and Alfred Allen as "Hell" is that thin all right. Also William Stowell is to be commended.

But the thing is stale beer, last night's cigar stubs, this morning's headache, and a month's remorse in one to the memory.

Forget it!

NOTES OF SCREENDOM

Maj. Rupert Hughes, on his way to California to cooperate with the Goldwyn studios at Culver City, who are producing his latest novel, stopped over in Chicago for a few hours yesterday.

This is the last week of "Broken Blossoms," which has been showing at the Illinois theater.

Open Woman's Club Lunch Room

The formal opening of the new lunch room of the Woman's City club took place yesterday. The club is now on the seventeenth floor of the Stevens building, formerly occupied by the college club. The special mission of the Woman's City club is to acquaint women with municipal affairs and thus make them more intelligent voters. The membership numbers 3,100. The officers are President, Mrs. Joseph T. Bowes; first vice president, Mrs. John V. Farwell; second vice president, Mrs. Treat Campbell; secretary, Mrs. James L. Houghtaling; assistant secretary, Mrs. Charles F. Harding; acting civic director, Miss Eleanor L. Hall.

gray lined skirt a yellow linen waist. The waist is finished at neck and sleeves with bands of gray linen stitched in blue. The needlework flanging the waist is done in a yellow and blue silk. And, by the way, this thing of combining two tones of linen is done by some of the ablest designers of children's wear. This little frock is for the maiden of from 8 to 7.

BY CORINNE LOWE.

NEW YORK—(Special Correspondence.)—A dress that is all one color—why, that is a dress which just won't play! Monotonous for any 6 year old. But, my dear, it is soft, lacey, and the couple were married and departed for their distant home. She never again showed any symptoms of a return of her old malady. O. E. D.

BOROTHY PHILLIPS

As a Wild Woman, Nothing Wearing Grass Petticoats, Dancing the Hula-Hula in Bula-Bula Ever Had Anything on Her. Nevair!

BY FRANK RIDGWAY.

Potato culture is one of the most important phases of agriculture, taking rank with poultry, dairy, beef, pork and fruit production as a source of the nation's food supply. It is unquestionably one of the most essential foods known in the world, and probably no crop is so responsive to good treatment from the time of planting until digging.

Something that the selection of good seed, careful preparation of the seed bed, the use of good fertilizers, and thorough cultivation are all that is required to produce the maximum yield. But this is a mistake. In addition to all of these essentials spraying is a necessary part of growing a large potato crop.

Like most other crops, the potato has its enemies, and nearly every year there is a corps of destructive parasites that attack the plants during the growing season. The crop sometimes becomes mediocre because it is grown in a mediocre way or because it is not treated from the pests.

If grown in a starved way it gives starved returns. It is with the well fed crop that spraying pays the biggest returns. The one who sprays secures not only disease control, but he gets good yields. If spraying materials are liberally supplied the leaves are kept green and working until harvest.

Early sprays is always the best, but the job is not finished when that is done. For one of the potato's greatest enemies late blight—appears at this time of the year or a little later.

Late blight is followed by rotting of the tubers before and after harvest. This is a favorable year for the disease, and every precaution should be taken to protect the potato crop. It appears every few years and may be expected this season.

During August and September spraying for this disease are most important. It has been found profitable to spray at frequent intervals throughout the season, and those who have not sprayed their potato vines should begin at once to avoid the damage from the late blight. There is probably nothing better than Bordeaux mixture (4-4-48 solution). A combination of Bordeaux and Paris green also gives good results.

CHURCH TRUST FUND SHARED.

The trust fund of \$200,000, given by John H. Converse of Philadelphia to maintain the late Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, as an evangelist, has been distributed to other church objects on account of the death of Dr. Chapman.

"Gee!" he exclaimed suddenly, remembering the little trip to the summer cottage, from which he had just returned, where the mosquitoes had been especially active. "I wish I could get 'nominated against mosquito bites.' H. L. B. Jr.

Billy had been running errands for his mother, and to show her appreciation she offered him a penny. Billy looked disgusted and, glancing into her face, he exclaimed: "O, be a sport, ma, and pay me what it's worth."

O. G.

Bright Sayings of the Children

"The Tribune" will pay \$1 for each child's saying printed. The story told in the column is the true life of the child. It is not possible to acknowledge or reward individual children, but the names of the winners will be mentioned.

Just outside the aviation grounds we came upon a group of uncivilized children, one of their number who was crying bitterly, while being plastered with mud on his face, arms, and legs by his frightened companions. When

the censors are going to censor this is the kind of picture they should pick on. It's nothing but a slumber party to the Barbary Coast in the days before the earthquake. There you meet a wild, wild woman—and she is wild, believe me—see hideous scenes in a cockroach-dance hall with a bar on the side; meet innumerable revolting and vicious characters, and the picture gets by because there's a little bit of good in the bad little girl and she reforms!

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O. G.

FOR CONSTIPATION



Better than old-fashioned enemas.

McK & R. ANALAN

The fruity laxative.
MAHERSON & ROBBINS CO., MANUFACTURERS.

SCHOOL INFORMATION FREE

Maintained by the schools in 1918-19 of all schools and camps in the AMERICAN SCHOOLS ASSOCIATION.

1918-19 American Camps
Foster Camping
6648

KDX DANDRUFF CURE Guaranteed

For Sale at All Drug Stores and Barber Shops.

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DAND

PORKERS WHIZ DOWN TOBOGGAN; MARKET PANICKY

Sharpest Decline Since June 19; 45 Cts. Lower than Wednesday.

TOP PRICES COMPARED

LIVE STOCK	
Top prices for native beef cattle, hogs, sheep, and aged lambs at Chicago follow:	
Cattle	14.16@18.15
Ram lambs, all grades... 14.16@18.15	
Native lambs, poor to best... 13.75@18.15	
Tues., July 15... 17.90 22.90 11.00 15.00	
Wednesday... 17.85 22.80 11.50 15.25	
Thurs., July 17... 17.85 22.80 11.50 15.25	
Week so far... 17.85 22.80 11.50 15.25	
Top last week... 17.15 23.00 16.00 17.50	
1918... 18.20 24.80 16.25 18.25	
1916... 10.90 19.20 8.25 10.00	
1915... 10.35 8.10 6.00 8.20	

Sheep and aged lambs at Chicago follow:

LIVE STOCK	
Native lambs, poor to best... 13.75@18.15	
Flock... 16.75@17.15	
Common to good steers... 14.00@18.50	
Canning and plain steers... 10.00@14.00	
Yearlings, poor to choice... 14.50@17.15	
Fat cows and heifers... 7.75@15.50	
Canning cows and heifers... 6.00@7.50	
Stockers and feeders... 8.00@12.50	
Bulls, plain to best... 7.50@13.00	
Fair to fancy calves... 14.75@19.50	

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LIVE STOCK	
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WANTED-MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

MEN

To pack merchandise for shipment by freight.
No experience necessary.
Good starting wage.
Rapid advancement.
44 hour week. Noon on Saturday.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.,
Homan-av. and Arthington.

USHER AND INFORMATION CLERK

Between the ages of 18 and 25; active, alert, and on the job; permanent position; man living on West Side preferred.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
88 S. FRANKLIN-ST.

WAREHOUSE AND SHIPPING room men; good wages; steady work; hours, 8 to 4:30 and 12 on Saturday.

E. J. BRACH & SONS,
889 E. Illinois,
Section D,
North Pier Terminal.

MODEL.

36 INCH CHEST.
A young man living on West Side preferred; permanent position; 44 hour week.

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX
88 S. FRANKLIN-ST.

WE HAVE VACANCIES FOR men 18 years of age and over in our merchandise opening and stock rooms. Apply super's office, 9th floor.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.,
Retail.

PACKER.

EXPERIENCED.
GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
KRASBERG ENG. & MFG.
CORP.,
886 Lake Shore-drive.

MEN WANTED FOR OUR FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

WANTED-A limited number of reliable, experienced men who are willing to work with us and use their ability in connection with our business. The men desired must be good typists, able to type entire time. You can get a good position for permanent work at \$15 per hour. Those you qualify and are accepted by us can start at once and earn extra money. Address C. F. Howell, S. H. Corlett, and Kedzie-av.

NO REGISTRATION FEE.

SO YOUNG MEN to learn good trade. Steady work. Excellent pay. SCHULTZ & HIRSCH CO., 1800 Fulton-st.

PORTER

Also experienced in care of lawn. Must be reliable. Wilson Steel Products Co., 49th-st. and Western-av.

PACKER, one who can drive Ford. Apply LIBRARY BUREAU, 1735 Diversey.

PACKERS,

WRAPPERS, STOCK ROOM MEN. Call 8th floor, 1018 S. Wabash-av. See Mr. Spence.

WRS AND Washers. 4th floor.

BROTHERS. st. Bridge.

ED WOOLEN opportunity; good

ment; good

ERS WOOLEN Market-st.

STERS.

T CARE

ED WOOLEN opportunity; good

ment; good

ERS WOOLEN opportunity; good

ment; good

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stores and Offices.

STENOGRAPHER.

Excellent position for experienced stenographer. High salary. Splendid opportunity. Hours 8 to 4:30. E. J. BRACH & SONS, Inc., 389 E. Illinois-st. Section D. North Pier Terminal.

STENOGRAPHER.

familiar with Underwood machine and who is willing to do some correspondence writing; permanent position; must be neat, quick, accurate, and able to furnish best of references.

VON LENGERKE & ANTOINE,

180 S. Wabash-av.

STOCK RECORD CLERK.

Youthful with experience who is accurate and capable of development. Must be neat, quick, accurate, and able to furnish best of references.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR.

Private exchange. Must have experience. Good hours, good pay. Elvin Lester, Woolen Co., 206 S. Market-st.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR AND TYPIST.

Permanent position; well paid. Must be accurate. Address O. L. G. O. 1440 Dearborn-st.

TYPIST—EXPERIENCED.

The typist will be doing selling and clerical work of higher order; large manufacturing concern in special field. All qualifications required. Must be neat, quick, accurate, and able to furnish best of references. Address T. G. 383.

TIMEKEEPER—IN CLOSET.

shop. Good, steady position. H. M. LINDENTHAL & SON, 411 S. Market-st.

TIMEKEEPER—EXPERIENCED.

IN CLOSET. PHILLIPS & CO., 508 S. Franklin.

TYPISTS.

Experienced for order entering. Good, permanent positions to right parties. Hours 8 to 5:30. 1 o'clock Saturdays throughout the year.

EASTMAN KODAK CO., 1727 Indiana-av.

1061 W. 58th-st.

TYPIST—YOUNG LADIES.

with at least 6 months' experience; permanent position and excellent opportunity for advancement; hours 8:30 to 5, Saturday half day. Apply 3d floor, Mr. Edwards, 509 S. Wabash. CHICAGO PORTRAIT CO.

TYPIST.

Intelligent young woman, good typist, on Underwood machine. Permanent position. Good salary. Call Mrs. MOSELEY, Diversey 8181.

TYPIST TO LEARN DICTAPHONE.

Large old established concern requires two young ladies having 2-4 years high school education, good typists, for permanent position; girl with high school education preferred; girl desiring permanent position only; must be neat, quick, accurate, and able to work dependably upon ability; state experience, pay, and salary to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

for billing, \$75 a month to start for girls with some experience; state education, experience. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPISTS WANTED.

Splendid opening for young women, 16 to 21, 12 o'clock on Saturday, for work; girl with high school education preferred; girl desiring permanent position only; must be neat, quick, accurate, and able to work dependably upon ability; state experience, pay, and salary to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

Intelligent and experienced young woman with capacity for detail by West Side. Good experience and telephone number. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST TO ASSIST IN BILLING DEPT.

Permanent position to prepare mailing bills, etc. for office to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

Young girl with at least 6 months' experience; good working conditions; \$12.50 to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

A STAR BEST.

Madison and Wabash-av.

GIRLS FOR LIGHT ASSEMBLY.

good work on auto lamps; good working conditions; \$12.50 to start. HOWE LAMP & MFG. CO., 115 E. Ontario-st.

GIRL TO WORK IN INFANTS' WEAR STOCKROOM.

Age 16 to 20 years. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

GIRL TO WORK IN UNDERWEAR STOCKROOM.

Practically new. Prefer girl with some experience. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

Young girl with at least 6 months' experience; good working conditions; \$12.50 to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST—YOUNG WOMAN.

With capacity for detail by West Side. Good experience and telephone number. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

Intelligent and experienced young woman with capacity for detail by West Side. Good experience and telephone number. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

Young girl with at least 6 months' experience; good working conditions; \$12.50 to start. HOWE LAMP & MFG. CO., 115 E. Ontario-st.

TYPIST—FOR ADVERTISING AND BILLING.

Good working conditions; \$12.50 to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

TYPIST.

Young girl with at least 6 months' experience; good working conditions; \$12.50 to start. Address T. H. 383. Tribune.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

Packard 1918 5 passenger Twin-8 Touring. Good mechanical and tire condition exceptionally fine. \$1,000 less than price of new car. \$1,650.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX Limousine, 1917. A light Hudson in most excellent mechanical condition. Price \$1,000 less than price of new car. \$1,400.

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CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO. OF ILLINOIS

2301 Michigan-av. Calumet 4541. OLDSMOBILE, MODEL 43.

Overhauled, a pass., new, California, pant top, pl. gl. wind.; also \$125 pl. gl. winter enclosure; 8 good tires; neutral lock; bargain. \$675.

Dodge R. & T. Sedan 8. T. Maxwell R. & others in best of cond.; reasonable; cash or terms. Open Sunday. Daingerfield & Arnold & Co., 415 W. Madison-av.

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BEARCAT SPEEDSTER, 2 PASS. ROADSTER RUNABOUT, 2 PASS. SPORT MODEL, 2 PASS.

HARRIS & RODGERS,

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FOR SALE—7 PASS. CHALMERS tour. car. Special built body. First class condition. Must sell on account of death.

LOUIS MEYER, 748 Oakwood-blvd.

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Light 6 pass. Red Seal Continental model. 1918. 2000 miles, very good condition. Painted Brewster green. Few condition throughout. Special today for quick sale. \$750.

HARRY P. BRANSTETTER,

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PATHFINDER TWIN SIX.

7 pass. Salon touring car, in A1 mechanical condition. Painted a very attractive blue. New leather upholstery. Good wood tires all around, bumper, spotlights and complete equipment. A few miles on road. \$1,250.

PACKARD EXCHANGED CAR DIVISION,

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CASH—TERMS—TRADES.

Barnes Roadster, perfect cond., \$2,000.

Mercer, speedo. Glassy. \$1,850.

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WESTCOTT SEDAN,

1917, pass. overhauled; restored; wire wheels; good tires; \$1,850.

HUBBARD & KEENAN,

305 S. Halsted-st. Woodward 170.

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FORD TOURING CAR.

In excellent condition, brand new tires and good condition. Price \$1,000. 1918 Ford Grand Touring Car, in perfect mechanical condition. Will pay you to investigate this car. \$2,000. Milwaukee-av.

HAYNES SEDAN, 1918.

7 passengers. 4 Goodwin Tires. Upholstery new. \$1,000.

AIR COOLED HOLMES

7 pass. 1918. Good condition. Good tires, bumper etc. Will make satisfactory trade.

DODGE TOURING,

1917 looks and runs good. Good tires, extra; winter curtain; neutral lock. \$775.

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OVERLAND COUNTRY CLUB.

5 wire tires; good tires; good condition; looks like new. 3845 Grand-blvd.

1917 FRANKLIN TOURING.

Original finish. Has been driven only 5,000 miles and runs like a brand new car.

THE LATEST IN FORDS SEE IT, RIDE IN IT. McLean's 7 pass. Ford new 19 model. 1918. 2000 miles, good tires, good condition, one man top, grey curtains; believed to be first. Pick up at 19th and Normal. \$1,750.

1918 STUTZ 6 PASSENGER.

Refined in a beautiful maroon. Spanish leather upholstery and wire wheels. Automobiles, 1918. 2000 miles, good tires, good condition, one man top, grey curtains; believed to be first. Pick up at 19th and Normal. \$1,750.

HAYNES SEDAN.

1917, exc. cond. Paint like new. Good tires, must sell at once. \$1,500. 1424 N. Le-Blvd.

LEXINGTON TOUR 5 PASS. RED.

Run 2,500 miles, good tires, cheap. R. B. STERNBERG.

2846 Michigan-av. Calumet 1892.

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DETROIT 5 PASSENGER, 4 CYL.

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APPENWELL 5 PASSENGER, 5 CYL.

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